KITSELAS FIRST NATION

LAND USE PLAN 2019



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The Land Use Plan is a Living Document

and must be reviewed as part of all decision-making processes on Kitselas' Reserve lands. This is to ensure that any proposed future decisions related to the use of land are consistent with the Plan. Any decisions related to new development or expansion or relocation of existing development must adhere to the Land Use Plan. Examples of projects that would require input from the Land Use Plan include, but may not be limited to:

- Residential development (homes and subdivisions)
- Commercial development
- Industrial development
- Infrastructure development
- Community facilities
- Resource extraction activities (i.e. forestry and mining)

PREAMBLE

This Land Use Plan will be interpreted in accordance with the culture, traditions and customs of Kitselas First Nation (KFN). The preamble for the Kitselas Reserve Lands Management Act (posted on the Kitselas First Nation website) provided guidance for the development of the Land Use Plan. The Act sets out the principles and legislative and administrative structures that apply to Kitselas land and by which the Nation exercises authority over this land.

The preamble to the Kitselas Reserve Lands Management Act is derived from the Men of M'deek, the oral translation of the Kitselas people as described by Walter Wright. It states:

"The Kitselas People have occupied and benefited from their home lands since time out of memory and govern their lives and lands through a system of laws and law making based on the following principles:

Laws they had; but these were few; laws framed by Wise Men who watched the face of nature; who pondered long on the workings of Gyamk, the Sun God who lived in the Sky City of Lahah; laws that were made as they watched cause and effect work out their ends in the lives of men.

Some happening came to the people. The result was good and fortunate. "This is right," said the Wise Men. "This will be embodied in a new law so that good fortune may be still more assured to our People." And when misfortune came these Wise Men delved deeply to find its cause. At last, satisfied they had learned that which they had sought for, they said, "The action that lies at the root of this difficulty is wrong.

Our People must be protected in the future that the same error may not be committed again. We make a new law forbidding that action.

So grew the Code. So were the children instructed in the ways of Right and Wrong. So generation followed generation, each one more vigorous, more prosperous."



Main Glyph' of Ringbolt Island in the Kitselas Canyon. Note the human style figures wearing crowns or head pieces. Photo courtesy of Dave Walker, 1969 as presented in The Gitselasu: The People of the Kitselas Canyon Book

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Acknowledgements

The 2019 Kitselas First Nation Land Use Plan is the result of three years of collaborative work that could not have been done without the support of many people.

Thank you to the Kitselas Development Corporation (KDC) for the use of the crest designs for the Kitselas four main clans.

A special thank you is extended to all Members who took time to share their thoughts, ideas and concerns related to land use on Reserve and the future of the Kitselas Reserve land base. As a result, the Kitselas Lands and Resources team was able to craft a community-driven plan that reflects the values and priorities of Kitselas Band Members.

On behalf of the Kitselas Lands and Resources Department, thank you to all for your participation in this important planning process.

Chief and Council

Chief Councilor Joe Bevan

Councilor Sue Bevan

Councilor Judy Gerow

Councilor Cyril Nabess-Bennett

Councilor Roxanne Ridler

Councilor Gerald Seymour

Councilor Clarisa Spencer

Key Staff

Erica Louie

Chris Apps

Jason Petho

Geneva Mason

Chrystal Seymour

Gerald Nyce

Pat Squires

Cheryl Campbell

Lands Committee Community Members

Edison Bolton

James Seymour

Lynn Wright Parker

Lloyd McDames Sr.

Funding for the Planning Process

Kitselas First Nation

New Relationship Trust

BC Rural Dividend Fund

Consultant

meraki COMMUNITY PLANNING

The 2019 Kitselas Land Use Plan is a comprehensive review and update of the 2012 Plan. Some of the themes and concept drawings from the 2012 Plan, developed for Kitselas First Nation with outside help from HB Lanarc & Golder Associates, have been maintained within the 2019 Plan due to their continued relevance and community support.

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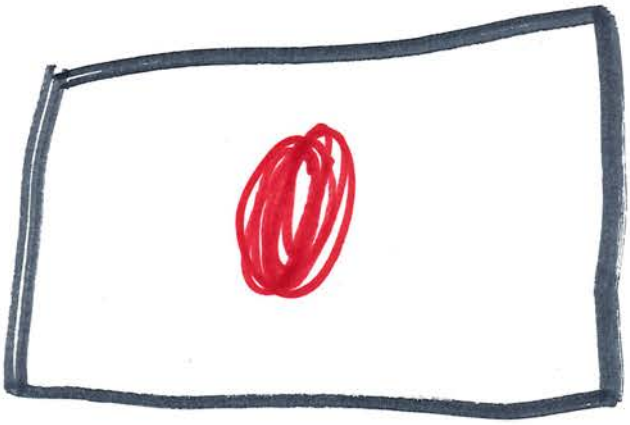
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My favourite place on Kitselas First Nation Lands is…



I like the canyon because it's peaceful. and the basketball court

Why is this place important to me:

NAME: Kallista Mcgillis AGE: 8

because it's fun



Part 1: Introduction

Part 1: Introduction

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Executive Summary

The 2019 Kitselas Land Use Plan is divided into seven parts:

Part 1: Introduction

The introduction includes background information on the 2019 Kitselas Land Use Plan and its alignment with the 2012 Plan, the purpose of the Plan, what the Plan is and is not and how to use the Plan. A process for making minor and major amendments to the Plan is outlined here along with a description of the planning process and engagement opportunities involved in the development of the 2019 Plan.

The Land Use Plan provides for land use that reflects and reinforces Kitselas' values relating to the land base. It is an important policy document for implementing the Kitselas Reserve Lands Management Act (2005). It also provides guidance for the development and implementation of a future Kitselas Zoning Law and Subdivision, Development and Servicing Law and Process which will provide regulations and processes for land use, site development and design and enforcement on Kitselas Reserve lands.

All proposed development on Kitselas Reserve lands shall be reviewed for consistency..

Member Engagement

Extensive Member engagement was included to develop the 2019 Kitselas Land Use Plan. Opportunities involved land tours, community sessions, youth sessions, Elders' sessions, community surveys and interactive activities. All input was reviewed, and common themes were identified. Themes were incorporated into the 2019 Land Use Plan as applicable. All input gathered during the 2012 planning process and Phase 1 engagement on the Nation's CCP was also reviewed and incorporated as applicable.



Members participating in an evaluation of the draft priorities and actions for the 2019 Land Use Plan

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Part 2: Vision and Guiding Principles

The Plan's vision and guiding principles were created during the 2012 Land Use Plan process and are still supported by Kitselas Members based on input gathered during the 2019 planning process. A statement related to 'youth' was added based on Member input.

LAND USE PLAN GUIDING PRINCIPLES	VISION THEME	VISION STATEMENT
Flexible land management that provides clarity to all	"Storyline"	Kitselas is progressing towards a strong future culturally and economically.
Protect and Preserve Kitselas' culturally significant areas	"Home"	Our territory is truly our home: its unique character and beauty are part of us and tie us together as a Nation and a People.
Protect and Preserve Kitselas' culturally significant areas	"History"	Strong ties to our history in this place are a foundation for our culture's reawakening.
Develop a community-owned plan	"Community Character"	We are a compassionate, healthy, and responsible community on the basis of our strong culture.
Plan for Members of all ages	"Community, Family, youth and Elders"	The Kitselas community is growing and evolving. We are planning for our aging population but also for families and youth – the future leaders of our community.
Strengthen the self-governance of Kitselas membership	"Independence"	We are growing more independent and continuously improving our government.
Enhance positive relationships within the Region and with Service Providers	"Services"	Kitselas people have a good quality of life supported by great amenities and services.

Part 3: Land and Community Profile

The Land and Community Profile section covers social, demographic and economic trends related to Kitselas First Nation. Understanding the Nation's population, housing, economic, demographic and other trends is important in land use planning to ensure that future growth and development can be accommodated.

Over the past 15 years, the number of members living on-Reserve has grown at an average rate of 3 % per year, from 204 members in 2001 to 312 members in 2016. The total number of members living off-Reserve

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grew at a rate of 1.8 % per year. The significant increase in new home builds on Gitaus since 2001, and the demand from many Members to live on-Reserve, has contributed to the growing number of members moving back on-Reserve.

If the on-Reserve member growth rate (3% per year) and off-Reserve member growth rate (1.8% per year) are projected into the future, there could be approximately 1,028 members by 2039 with 627 (an additional 315 people) of them living on-Reserve.

If the on-Reserve growth rate of 3% continues into the future, there will be a need for approximately 86 new dwelling units constructed in the next 20 years. While single family homes are still the primary desire among members, multi-family, age-friendly housing development, such as duplexes and townhomes, should be considered.

Part 4: Land Use Planning Areas

All seven of Kitselas Reserves are described within the Land Use Plan and priorities and recommendations are included for each one. Each Reserve has a land use map that describes its supported land uses. Some of the priorities and recommendations in this section were carried over from the 2012 Plan while others were developed based on community input during the 2019 planning process and the first phase of engagement on the Nation's CCP.

Gitaus and Kulspai remain the primary housing areas for Kitselas while Kshish/Endudoon and the Kitselas Canyon remain largely protected due to their cultural significance.

LAND USE DESIGNATION	LOCATION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
General	N/A	There are a number of priorities and recommendations that apply to the use and development of land of all Reserves. These should be referred to for any and all proposed land use planning and development initiatives, regardless of where they are occurring on Reserve.	Overarching policies, laws, processes
Housing	Gitaus, Kulspai	Land which is primarily used for housing.	▪ Single-family homes ▪ Apartments ▪ Elder's housing ▪ Home-based businesses ▪ Backyard farming ▪ Traditional land use activities

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LAND USE DESIGNATION	LOCATION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
 **Commercial**	Gitaus, Zaimoetz, Kulspai	Land for use by for-profit businesses that generate revenue and/or jobs for KFN. These could be Member-owned small businesses, Band-owned companies or third-party businesses.	▪ Stores ▪ Service stations ▪ Offices ▪ Restaurants ▪ Coffee Shops ▪ Handi-craft/souvenir shops ▪ Motel/hotel
 **Tourism Commercial**	Chimdimash, Ikshenigwolk, Zaimoetz	Land reserved for the commercial organization and operation of activities catering to tourists / visitors. This is a subset of the 'Commercial' land use category.	▪ Campground ▪ RV Park ▪ Fishing lodge ▪ Motel/hotel ▪ Guided tours ▪ Museum, galleries, cultural displays ▪ Traditional handi-craft shops/sales
 **Community Use**	Gitaus, Kulspai, Ketoneda	Lands used for community-owned and operated buildings and facilities, community enjoyment and recreational activities.	▪ Daycares ▪ Health clinics ▪ Playgrounds ▪ Parks ▪ Schools ▪ Band Offices ▪ Smoke Houses
 **Light Industrial**	Gitaus, Chimdimash, Zaimoetz	Land used for light manufacturing and light processing, community infrastructure and storage of equipment. This land is typically located adjacent to a major roadway.	▪ Commercial storage units ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Public works supplies ▪ Warehouses ▪ Production and processing facilities ▪ Fish processing ▪ Log home construction facility

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LAND USE DESIGNATION	LOCATION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
 **Resource Area**	Gitaus, Chimdimash, Ikshenigwolk, Ketoneda	This land is primarily used for resource extraction, either at a commercial scale or the Membership level for sustenance. Areas identified for resource uses are intended to balance economic development within the natural resource sector and environmental stewardship.	▪ Forestry ▪ Commercial fishing ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Wind and hydro energy generation ▪ Agriculture and greenhouses ▪ Timber removal for personal use
 **Natural Area**	All Reserves	Natural areas are intended to be preserved as important wildlife habitat, sensitive environmental areas and/or areas Members can use for traditional land use purposes and enjoyment. Development will not be supported in these areas other than that which supports culturally-appropriate activities on a case by case basis.	▪ Rivers and streams ▪ Shorelines ▪ Medicinal plant areas ▪ Nature trails and parks ▪ Passive recreation ▪ Culture camps ▪ Boat launches (approved on a case by case basis) ▪ Agriculture (approved on a case by case basis
 **Community Heart**	Gitaus	The Community Heart is a designated area on Gitaus (IR 1) where Members can come together to access services, recreation, amenities and housing. The Community Heart includes a mix of land uses and acts as the hub for community activity.	▪ School ▪ Health services ▪ Housing ▪ Small-scale commercial use ▪ Band offices ▪ Ball fields ▪ Youth centre ▪ Community centre

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LAND USE DESIGNATION	LOCATION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
Village Special Management Area	Kshish/ Endudoon	The Village Special Management Area is a special designation that applies to the village at Kshish/ Endudoon (IR 4). It consists of housing that is generally for seasonal use and not serviced with water or sewer systems. Houses here are held by traditional land holders.	▪ Homes at Kshish/ Endudoon (IR 4) ▪ Backyard farming ▪ Traditional/cultural land use practices
Culturally Protected Area	Gitaus/Kitselas Canyon, Kshish/ Endudoon	Culturally protected areas are those with historical, cultural and/or archeological importance. These areas are critical to preserving the Nation's culture and traditional way of living. Development will not be supported in these areas other than that which supports culturally-appropriate activities or passive recreation on a case by case basis.	▪ Archaeological sites ▪ Burial grounds ▪ Harvesting areas (hunting, trapping, fishing, or plant harvesting) ▪ Areas of spiritual or cultural importance ▪ Historical cabins ▪ Culture camps ▪ Passive Recreation ▪ Cultural tourism in the Canyon (that does not have a negative impact on the land/ archaeological significance)

Part 5: Community Priorities

Part 5 includes a section for each land use category (housing, commercial, light industrial, natural, etc.) and the associated priorities and recommendations for each. This section includes recommendations such as a community centre for Gitaus, housing for Elders, recreational opportunities for youth and tourism uses to generate revenue for the Nation.

Priorities and recommendations presented were developed through extensive community and technical input during the 2012 and 2019 land use planning processes. Input gathered from the first engagement phase of the Nation's Comprehensive Community Plan also helped shape the priorities and recommendations in this section.

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Existing land use priorities within the 2012 Kitselas Land Use Plan were analyzed to determine status of completion and current relevance and carried over as appropriate.

Part 6: Plan Implementation

The Plan Implementation section describes how the Plan will be implemented, monitored and evaluated.

Oversight and implementation of the Land Use Plan will be led by the Kitselas Lands and Resources Department. Each year a review of the priorities and recommendations in the Land Use Plan will be conducted by Staff. An annual report on the status of the Plan will be presented to Council and communicated to members.

A ten-year comprehensive review is recommended to review the vision, priorities and recommendations and overall content of the plan to ensure its continued relevancy. This review will include community engagement opportunities to gather member input.

A framework for prioritizing each of the Plan recommendations is included here and starts with a definition for 'low priorities' and ends with a description of 'immediate priorities' and 'ongoing priorities'.

Immediate priorities are those to be included in Chief and Council's 2019 Strategic Plan and include the following:

- Review and update the Kitselas Emergency Management Plan for all Reserve Lands.
- Develop a map of existing trails within the Kitselas Canyon for Members and visitors to better explore the area.
- Create and implement a development approvals process for all development on Reserve lands. (underway)

Community members should learn about the land use plan and what types of land uses are permitted in different areas on Reserve. They should be prepared to speak out if anything is occurring on Reserve that is not aligned with the Land Use Plan.

Community members are responsible for participating in the land use planning process and contributing input on proposed changes to the Plan over time.

- Formalize the Lands Committee and Terms of Reference for the group.
- Develop an Environmental Management Plan for Kitselas Reserve Lands. (underway)
- Develop an MOU template for off-grid housing on a case by case basis.
- Work with the Regional District of Kitimat Stikine on flood plain mapping. Ensure that data is received from the District as available and provide Kitselas data as available. (underway)

Part 7: Appendices

The Appendix section of the Plan includes additional information of importance including a detailed description of the roles and responsibilities of community members, Chief and Council, Kitselas internal departments and external parties in implementing the Land Use Plan.

Also included here is a detailed description of the planning process undertaken to create the 2019 Plan and the Implementation Plan. The Implementation Plan includes all of the recommendations from Parts 4 and 5 of the Plan, potential funding sources for each, responsible parties and potential partners.



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Background

In 2005, Kitselas successfully transferred all legislative authority and responsibility for the use and management of Kitselas Reserve lands from the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC, now Indigenous Services Canada [ISC]) to the Kitselas Chief and Council through the ratification of the Kitselas Reserve Lands Management Act (2005). As a result, components of the Indian Act that relate to the administration of land management on Kitselas Reserve lands no longer apply. This means that Kitselas has exclusive legislated authority over how its Reserve lands are used and managed.

The Kitselas Reserve Lands Management Act gives the Nation the authority to develop plans, policies and laws related to the development, conservation, protection, management, use and possession of Kitselas Land.

In 2012, the Nation adopted its first Land Use Plan for Reserve lands after extensive consultation with community members and technical support from staff and external consultants. This Land Use Plan set out community visions, goals and priorities for the use of Reserve lands and supported the implementation of the Kitselas Lands Management Act.

Kitselas means 'people of the canyon'

The Kitselas people are part of the larger Tsimshian Nation whose traditional language is Sm'algyax. Kitselas means "people of the canyon" in Sm'algyax. Kitselas First Nation's occupation of the canyon has been archaeologically documented for at least 5000 years. This demonstrates the long occupation and use of the region and its resources by the people of the Kitselas First Nation. One of the larger village sites in the canyon is Gitlaxdzwak, more commonly known as the Fortress Site. It is located overlooking the Skeena River and had ten large longhouses and was home to at least 300 people until the 1860s when a smallpox epidemic ravaged the community. This village was situated in such a way that it provided protection and control over the canyon, which was the gateway between the coast and the interior at that time.

In late 2016, a comprehensive review and update of the 2012 Plan began, in order to revisit the goals and priorities of the 2012 Plan, ensure its ongoing relevance for the community and develop a clear, concise implementation plan, something the 2012 Plan was lacking.

The 2019 Land Use Plan herein builds on the Nation's First Land Use Plan adopted in 2012. The development of the 2012 Plan involved extensive community involvement and has largely informed this update, along with input gathered during the 2019 planning process.

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Purpose of the Land Use Plan

Land use planning is an important step in the management and future growth of communities and offers many benefits including an increased connection and understanding of a community's land base and resources, and a strengthened cultural identity among community members. It also strives to balance opportunities for economic development with stewardship and/or protection of a community's land and resources.

The Kitselas First Nations Land Use Plan is a living document and a guide that will support the overarching vision of the Kitselas Lands Management Office: "To promote sustainable management of the values important to Kitselas people to maintain the lands and resources for now and in the future".

The Land Use Plan provides for land use that is intended to reflect and reinforce Kitselas' values relating to the land base. It is an important policy document for implementing the Kitselas Reserve Lands Management Act. It also provides guidance for the development and implementation of a future Kitselas Zoning Law and Subdivision, Development and Servicing Law and Process which will provide regulations and processes for land use, site development and design and enforcement.

The plan defines what can and cannot happen in different areas and identifies several land use planning priorities and recommendations to implement over the next 20 years.

It should be comprehensively reviewed and updated every 10 years. The next comprehensive review should take place in 2029.

Each year, as part of annual reporting, the Lands and Resources Department will present a progress report to Chief and Council on the status of the Land Use Plan and recommend any amendments that may be required. This information will also be shared with community members.

Kitselas Lands & Resources: Planning and Development Organizational Chart



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(left) Kitselas exterior house post referred to as one of the "Four Watchmen." The Four Watchmen kept watch over the river.

(right) "Supernatural Whole Being" - Kitselas interior house post. All the Chief house posts were carved in a crest that they owned. This post belongs to Chief Guam, Chief of the Raven.

All proposed development shall be reviewed for consistency with the goals and policies of the Kitselas Land Use Plan. The Land Use Plan should be reviewed and referenced in relation to all other community planning projects pertaining to Kitselas' Reserve lands to ensure any future development meets the vision and priorities established by the community.

If a proposed development or land use is not consistent with the Kitselas Land Use Plan, an amendment to the Plan may be requested and considered by the Nation. The process for amending the Land Use Plan is as follows:

Minor Amendments to the Plan

Minor amendments to the Plan may be made administratively without approval of Chief and Council. These could include edits to text as a result of the completion of action items within the Implementation Plan. Community input is not required for a minor amendment. Minor amendments do not include major content changes involving the vision, land use designations, priorities or maps.

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Major Amendments to the Plan

Major amendments to the Plan must be reviewed by Lands and Resources Staff and approved by Chief and Council. Community members must be given an opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed change prior to Council's decision. Major amendments could include proposed changes to land use for a designated area, land use designation definitions or priorities.

The Plan intends to:

- capture existing knowledge and help us make more informed, consistent decisions about how we use and protect our land in the future;
- help us avoid incompatible land uses side by side (i.e. an industrial facility beside a playground);
- enhance transparency in decision-making related to land use planning and development;
- offer realistic and sustainable priorities and recommendations for land use on Reserve; and
- serve as a living document and help us express our values, goals and priorities related to land use and economic development within our Nation, and with other government agencies, developers and external funders.

The Land Use Plan must be reviewed as part of all decision-making processes on Kitselas' Reserve lands. This is to ensure that any proposed future decisions related to the use of land are consistent with the Plan. Any decisions related to new development or expansion or relocation of existing development must adhere to the Land Use Plan. Examples of projects that would require input from the Land Use Plan include, but may not be limited to:

- residential development (homes and subdivisions)
- commercial development
- industrial development
- infrastructure development
- community facilities
- resource extraction activities (i.e. forestry and mining)

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What the Plan is Not

The Plan does not directly affect lands off-Reserve. Once the Treaty process is complete, additional lands within the Kitselas traditional territory will be transferred to Kitselas First Nation as fee simple lands. At that time, land use planning will need to be revisited in order to address all Kitselas Lands.

There are a few other things the plan is not:

- It is not a development proposal, so specific ideas in the plan are just ideas to illustrate possibilities. It is up to individuals or the Band to develop land in compliance with the Land Use Plan;
- It is not a physical development, which outlines specific development projects the Band should fund and undertake;
- It is not an economic development strategy, which would recommend what the Band should do to build its economy;
- It is not a business plan, which would lay out how to create a viable business; and
- It does not address fee simple lands owned by Kitselas First Nation.

Fee Simple Lands are lands completely owned by Kitselas First Nation. The Nation has been given title to these properties which includes the land and any improvements to the land. Kitselas owns several fee simple parcels of land within the Regional District. Any development proposed for these lands must be in accordance with the policies and regulations of the Regional District.



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How to Use the Plan

The successful implementation of the Land Use Plan will be contingent upon the roles and responsibilities of several key groups of people.

The Lands and Resources Department will oversee the Land Use Plan, its ongoing implementation and updates.

Implementation itself will be supported by many Departments depending on specific priorities or recommendations identified within the Plan. Use of the Plan will be ongoing by many groups of people in different ways depending on their respective roles.

For a detailed description of the roles and responsibilities pertaining to use and implementation of the Kitselas Land Use Plan, see Appendix 1.

Interpretation of the Plan

The Kitselas Land Use Plan contains a series of land use planning maps with land use designations as well as associated text outlining visions, priorities and recommendations related to land use on Reserve lands. These components are intended to be read and understood together and act as a guide for land use and development on Reserve.

The maps should be interpreted as follows:

- Where a designation boundary is shown on the Plan maps as approximately following a property line, an IR boundary, or the high-water mark of a watercourse or body of water, it follows that line.
- As the location of the high-water mark changes gradually, the designation boundary moves with it.
- Physical features of maps, including watercourses, wetlands, steep slopes, and high-water marks or land use planning polygons are located approximately and/or are interpretations of available data. Users should not rely on the maps for development decisions and should instead confirm the location and nature of physical features through professional survey.



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The Planning Process

The 2019 Kitselas Land Use Plan was developed over a period of three years with extensive input from community members, the Lands Committee and staff. Due to the continued relevance of many of the themes and concepts in the 2012 Plan, some of the content from the 2012 Plan has been carried over to the 2019 Plan.

The Lands Committee, Staff and Chief and Council provided input and support through the entire planning process. Refer to Appendix 2 for more information on the Planning Process.

The process for developing the 2019 Land Use Plan included the following key milestones:

Sept 2016	Project start up Background information review and data collection
Nov 2016	Community survey to seek feedback on land use planning issues
April 2017	First draft of updated Land Use Plan
May 2017	Community engagement to seek feedback on the draft Land Use Plan
Summer 2017	Reserve land tours with community members
Winter 2018	Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) community engagement begins Community member engagement sessions and survey on several topics including lands and resources
Feb 2019	Second draft of updated Land Use Plan considering all community input gathered during the 2012 and 2019 planning processes and the CCP engagement sessions/survey
April 2019	Community engagement on second draft of the Plan and Implementation Plan components
May 2019	Revisions to draft Plan based on community input
May 2019	Council review of draft Plan
May-June 2019	Design template created for Plan
August 2019	Council Adoption of Plan
August 2019	Community celebration

1.The Lands Committee was developed to provide Kitselas members the opportunity to have their interests represented during the development of the Kitselas Land Use Plan and be part of the decision-making process. Committee Members provided input and advice to the project team during the development of the Plan. The Committee included representation from general membership, Elders, youth, Chief and Council and Staff.



Old Kitselas Road, the road to Endudoon.

Part 2: Vision and Guiding Principles

Part 2: Vision and Guiding Principles

Vision

The following statements, developed through extensive community engagement during the 2012 Land Use Plan process, reflect the Kitselas First Nation's vision for community development and land use now, and in the future. They affirm the Kitselas' sense of identity and goals for the future:

Kitselas is progressing towards a strong future.

Kitselas territory is truly home for the Kitselas people: its unique character and beauty are part of each Kitselas member and tie the community together as a Nation and a People.

Strong ties to the Kitselas history in this place are a foundation for the culture's reawakening.

The Kitselas First Nation is a compassionate, healthy, and responsible community on the basis of its strong culture.

The Kitselas community is growing and evolving. We are planning for our aging population but also for families and youth – the future leaders of our community.

Kitselas First Nation is growing more independent and continuously improving its government.

The Kitselas people have a good quality of life supported by great amenities and services.

Strong vision for Kitselas land use

During 2011 and 2012, Kitselas developed a Land Use Plan that involved significant community participation in its development. This included engagement sessions with Chief and Council, senior management, staff, the Elders, and the general community. A number of charrette sessions were held with community members to seek guidance on the vision for land use on each of the Reserves. A Land Use Planning Committee was also formed and provided guidance throughout the planning process. The result of this community engagement was a collectively developed vision for how Kitselas Reserve Lands will be used.

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Guiding Principles

Several guiding principles related to the vision were identified through extensive community involvement on the 2012 Plan. The Principles are listed below with their associated vision theme and statement.

LAND USE PLAN GUIDING PRINCIPLES	VISION THEME	VISION STATEMENT
Flexible land management that provides clarity to all	"Storyline"	Kitselas is progressing towards a strong future culturally and economically.
Protect and Preserve Kitselas' culturally significant areas	"Home"	Our territory is truly our home: its unique character and beauty are part of us and tie us together as a Nation and a People.
Protect and Preserve Kitselas' culturally significant areas	"History"	Strong ties to our history in this place are a foundation for our culture's reawakening.
Develop a community-owned plan	"Community Character"	We are a compassionate, healthy, and responsible community on the basis of our strong culture.
Plan for Members of all ages*	"Community, Family, youth and Elders"	The Kitselas community is growing and evolving. We are planning for our aging population but also for families and youth – the future leaders of our community.
Strengthen the self-governance of Kitselas membership	"Independence"	We are growing more independent and continuously improving our government.
Enhance positive relationships within the Region and with Service Providers	"Services"	Kitselas people have a good quality of life supported by great amenities and services.

*Both the vision and the guiding principles were revisited with community members during engagement opportunities in April of 2019 to ensure they were still relevant and supported by the community. The results suggested that in addition to the vision and guiding principles identified during the 2012 planning process, an additional statement needed to be incorporated related to 'youth and future generations'. This has been added above under 'Plan for Members of all ages'.

Part 3: Land and Community Profile

Part 3: Land and Community Profile

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Reserve Descriptions

Kitselas has eight Reserve areas, seven of which are addressed in the Land Use Plan, consisting of 1,067 hectares of land. Port Essington Reserve, the eighth Reserve, is shared between Kitselas and Kitsumkalum First Nation and should be part of a separate joint planning process in the future. Gitaus (IR 1) and Kulspai (IR 6) are the most developed Reserves with both housing and community facilities. The remaining Reserves are relatively undeveloped.

The Kitselas First Nation larger traditional territory stretches from the Pacific Ocean on British Columbia's North Coast, about 200 kilometres inland, to the Skeena River Valley. Kitselas people have thrived in this territory for close to 5,000 years and continue to live and work in this rich landscape. While the Land Use Plan is specific to land use on Kitselas Reserve lands, there is a desire within the community to have more say over land management within the larger territory. Many of the values and priorities identified in this Plan are indicative of members thoughts on land use within the larger territory. It is anticipated that planning for land management off-Reserve will be investigated by the Nation one the Treaty process is complete.

The Reserves are generally south and east of the Skeena River, with the exception of Kshish/Endudoon (IR 4), which is north of the Skeena River. Most of the Reserves are located along the Highway 16 corridor.

Figure 1 illustrates the Kitselas First Nation Reserves and Traditional Territory, including Port Essington's general location. Table 2 summarizes the land base including the existing development and infrastructure on each of the Reserves.

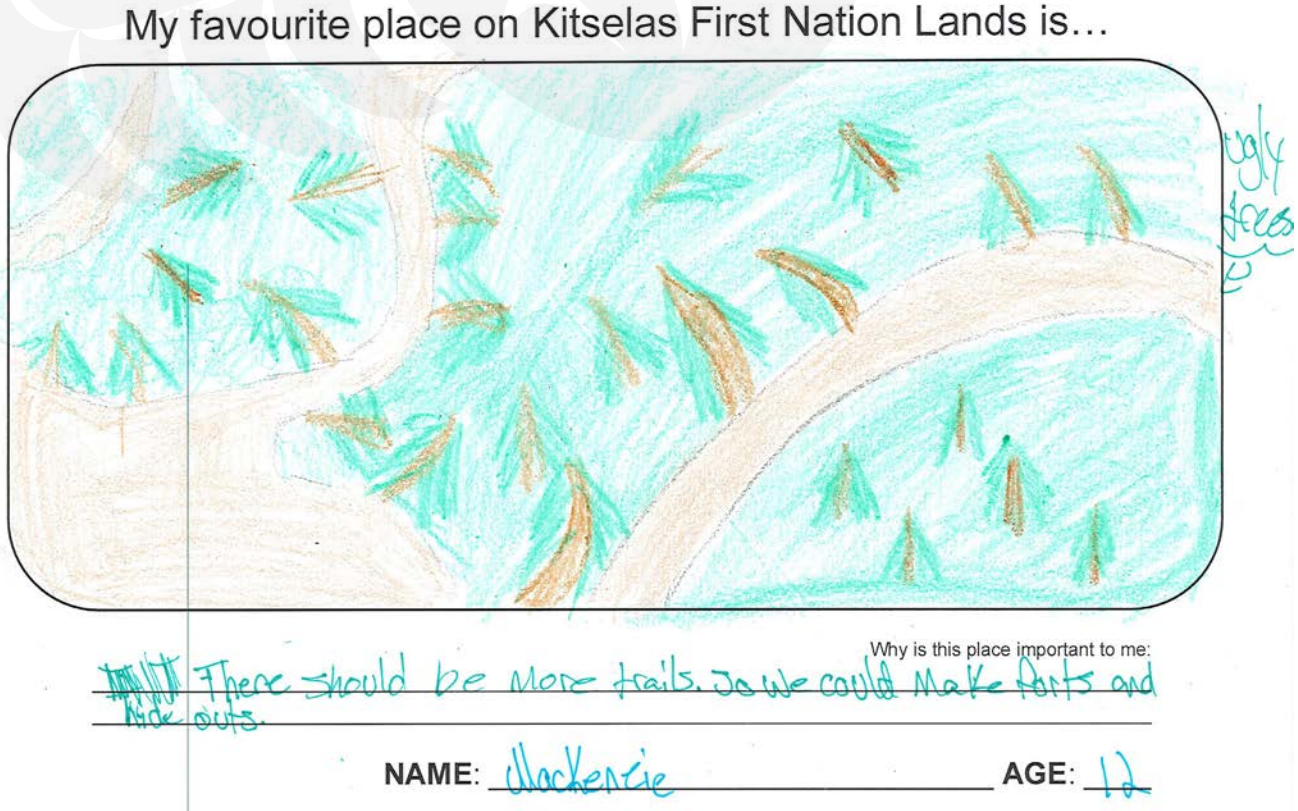
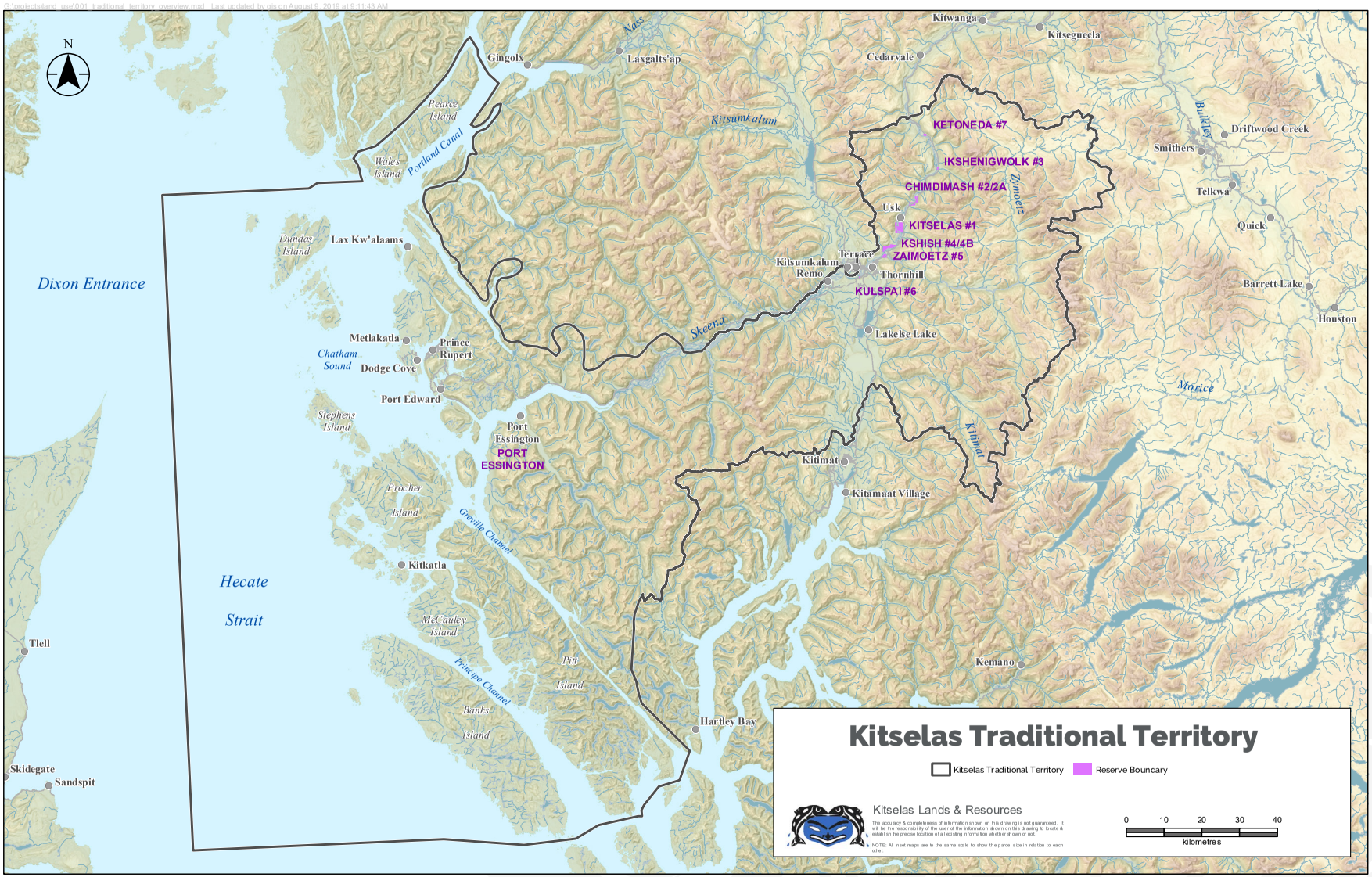


Figure 1 Location of Kitselas First Nation Reserves and Traditional Territory



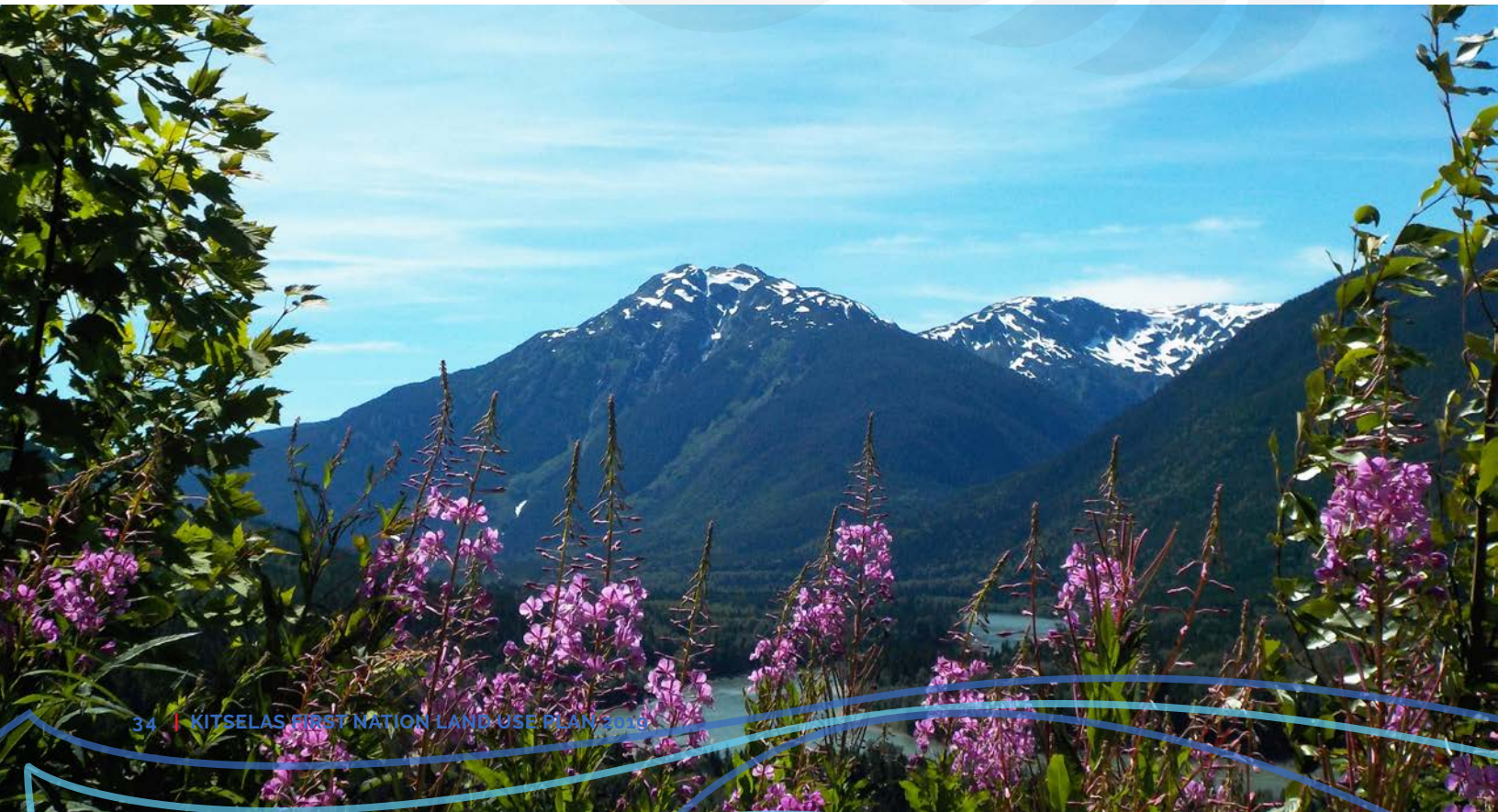
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Table 2 Summary of Kitselas Reserve Characteristics

RESERVE	SIZE (HA)	LOCATION AND ROAD ACCESS	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE
Git'aws (Gitaus IR 1)	434.6	South of Highway 16, approximately 17 km east of Terrace	▪ 81 houses ▪ Kitselas Health and Administration Building ▪ Adult School ▪ Fire hall ▪ Youth Centre ▪ Cemetery ▪ Historical Kitselas Canyon ▪ Park ▪ Basketball Court ▪ Soccer Field ▪ Community Garden ▪ Greenhouse ▪ Smoke House ▪ Playground	▪ Water distribution system with two on-reserve and three off-Reserve communal wells ▪ Individual septic systems ▪ Paved roads except for road to Kitselas Canyon and portion of Gitaus Road ▪ Cell service ▪ Internet / Phone ▪ Hydro ▪ PNG
Tsm da mask (Chimdimash IR 2 and 2A)	184.4	Located along Highway 16 with small portion across the Skeena River, approximately 7.2 km from Gitaus	Cabin	▪ Individual septic and well ▪ Water access
Tsm na Kwaat (Ikshenigwolk IR 3)	28.7	Located along Highway 16, approximately 20 km east of Gitaus	None	None
Kshish/ Endudoon (Kitselas IR 4)	262.3	Approximately 10 km east of Terrace on Kitselas Road	▪ Historical Kitselas Village ▪ Traditional holdings ▪ Boat launch ▪ Cemetery ▪ Cabins, 1 serviced home	▪ Individual septic and well ▪ Hydro ▪ Cell service ▪ Internet / Phone ▪ Gravel roads ▪ Water access

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RESERVE	SIZE (HA)	LOCATION AND ROAD ACCESS	EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE
Tsm hoo tsa (Zaimoetz IR 5)	109.4	Located along Highway 16 at the mouth of the Copper River, approximately 7 km east of Terrace	Terrace Paving	▪ Water Access ▪ Hydro ▪ Cell Service ▪ PNG
Wil'na baa (Kulspai IR 6)	6.9	Located within Thornhill off Queensway Drive	▪ 27 houses ▪ Community Hall ▪ KDC Offices (land is designated) ▪ Health Satellite Station ▪ Headstart/Daycare ▪ Elders Garden	▪ Community water and sewer system provided by the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine ▪ Paved roads ▪ High Speed Internet ▪ Cell service ▪ Hydro ▪ PNG
Git'ndaa (Ketoneda IR 7)	40.8	Located along Highway 16 approximately 31 km east of Gitaus	Cabin	Water access



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Culture and History

Kitselas culture and heritage is deeply rooted in the land. Archaeological and ethnographic evidence suggests people have occupied the Kitselas Canyon area for at least 5,000 years. Gitselasu (Kitselas) means 'People of the Canyon' in the Tsimshian language of Sm'algyax. The Kitselas Canyon, located on Gitaus Reserve (IR 1), on the Skeena River, is the heart of the Kitselas Nation and a stronghold of the Kitselas people, who once charged traders and travelers on the river a toll to pass through.

Community Members have relied on the land around them for sustenance. Hunting and gathering, harvesting firewood and gathering plants for medicinal values are key traditional land uses still practiced today.

There are numerous areas of cultural and archeological significance on Kitselas Reserves which include, but are not limited to, village sites and petroglyphs within the Kitselas Canyon and the cemeteries on Gitaus (IR 1) and Kshish/Endudoon (IR 4). These areas have received special consideration in the Plan as the intent, based on community desire, is to preserve them for future generations.

Kitselas First Nation

"Pleasant years sped by. Each year brought the accustomed duties. Each held a goodly measure of relaxation. Medeek (name of Grizzly Bear crest, a sub-crest of the Killer Whale clan, and Eagle (name of clan) lived peacefully side by side.

Peace reigned, food abounded.

There came a time when Fsem-Y-How (Tsunyow) became cramped and too small to hold the peoples of the Totems. Across the Canyon the land was more open. The Kleanza Mountain had its foot two miles back from the river's rim. In the intervening space lay ample room for wide expansion.

So, after many councils, it was decided a move should be made. On the flat topped hill, east of the Canyon's bank, a new town rose. Each totem had its area; room was left for the growth of population. In front of his house Neas Hiwas (name of Eagle clan chief) had skilled men carve a great cedar trunk. His house was marked by the Totem of the Eagle.

So the years sped.

From the coast came a new People, families of the Totem of the Crow (Raven clan). Koorm (Gaum, name of Raven clan chief) was their chief. To them was extended a welcome. To them was given a site for their town. Three Totems. The might of three strong Peoples, ruled the Canyon country.

Prosperty grew with the passing years."

- Men of M'deek by Will Robinson, as told by Walter Wright, 2003

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Environment

> "Men must respect the creatures of the wild. Gymak has said that birds, and fish, and animals may be killed when food and raiment are needed; when their sinew are to be used in making utensils - when all their parts are of service to the men who take them."
>
> - Men of M'deek by Will Robinson, as told by Walter Wright, 2003

Kitselas Traditional Territory stretches from the Pacific Ocean on British Columbia's North Coast, about 200 kilometres inland, to the Skeena River Valley. The seven Reserves straddle the Skeena River resulting in an area rich in wildlife and vegetation diversity. Upland zones are well drained generally with rich soils closer to the Skeena River.

The area is rich in land and marine resources. The river, valley bottoms, subalpine and alpine areas provide a diversity of natural resources.

Wildlife and vegetation are most diverse on Gitaus (IR 1), Chimdimash (IR 2, IR 2A) and Ikshenigwolk (IR 3). The Gitselasu: The People of the Canyon book by Rocque Berthiaume identifies an abundance and diversity of plant and animal species in the area:

- All five salmon species are found in the Kitselas Canyon area and the surround streams of the Skeena River. Various trout species are also found in the rivers and lakes of the area.
- Over thirty-five different species of edible berries have been identified in the Kitselas Canyon region
- Over 15 edible non-berry species such as ferns, roots and onions
- Rich in wildlife such as bear, moose, goat, deer, moose, fur bearers such as fisher and marten
- Edible birds including waterfowl and game birds
- At one time there was great cedar and hemlock forests – these woods were used to produce a variety of material goods that contributed to the wealth of the Kitselas people
- Abundance of fresh water and trees for firewood

The protection of all ecosystems on Reserve was identified as a key priority of Members through the community engagement process for the 2012 Land Use Plan and confirmed through the 2019 planning process. It is deeply rooted in the values and cultural heritage of the Nation.

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POPULATION

The Kitselas people consider themselves an independent nation with beliefs and governance systems unique to their community, but also part of the larger Tsimshian Nation in Northwestern British Columbia. Each person within the Kitselas First Nation is born into the clan of their mother. A clan is a social grouping of people who share a common descent. The four main clans and major crests of the Kitselas people are:



Gispudwada (Killer whale)



Laxgibuu (Wolf)



Laxsgiik (Eagle)

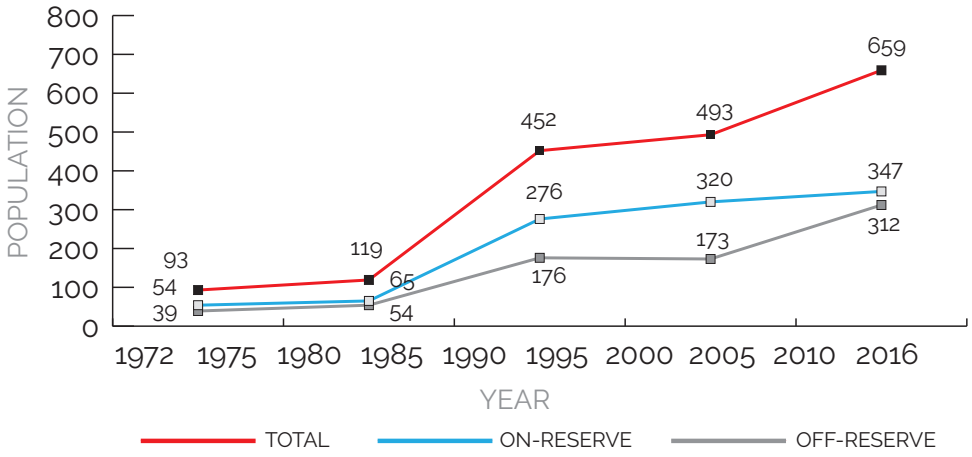


Ganhada (Raven)

Based on statistics collected by the Research and Statistics Branch of Indigenous Services Canada (ISC), Kitselas First Nation's total registered membership population is growing with a total membership of 659 people in 2016. During this time period, 47% of Kitselas First Nation's registered members lived on-Reserve[2] and 53% lived off-Reserve. Figure 2 summarizes population data for Kitselas First Nation from 1972 to 2016.

2. "On-Reserve" also includes all members living on other Reserves and on Crown Land.

Figure 2 Historical Population Growth of Kitselas First Nation



Source: Research and Statistics, INAC (now ISC) 2016

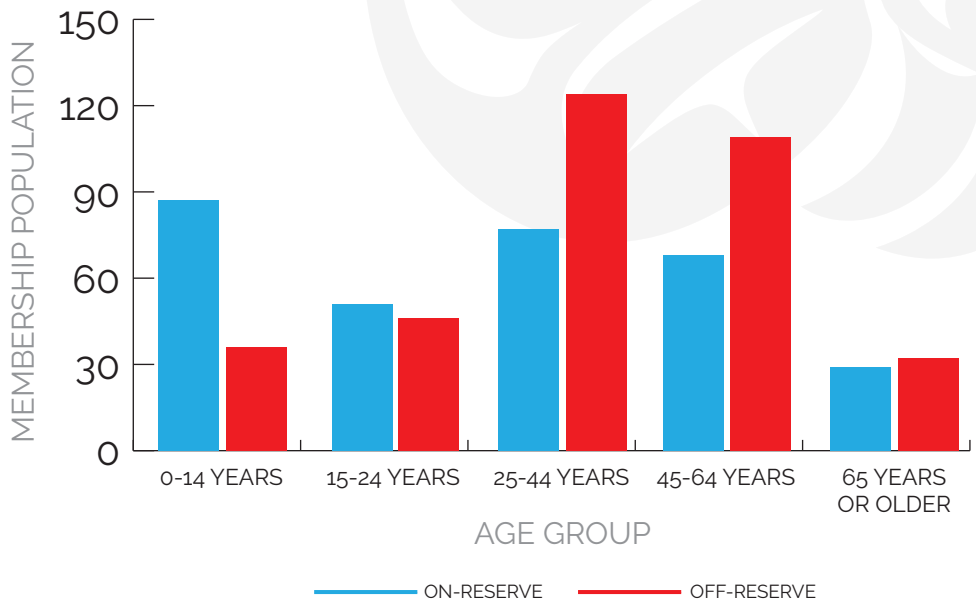
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AGE

Age is an important demographic factor in land use planning because different age groups have different needs and wants. Access to youth programs, education and recreational opportunities is an important consideration for children and youth. Availability and accessibility of meaningful, well-paid employment opportunities, day-care services, appropriate housing and localized amenities are key factors in planning for community members transitioning into adulthood. Elders have unique needs in terms of accessible housing, healthcare and mobility. This Land Use Plan considers the priorities and desires of all people across the age spectrum, from young children to families and Elders, in order to support a healthy, inclusive, equitable community where quality of life is enhanced.

In general, Kitselas First Nation has a young population (members and non-members). As Figure 3 indicates, a large portion of members that are under the age of 24 live on-Reserve while a significant portion of members who are of working age (25 – 64 years old) live off-Reserve. According to Kitselas staff records, there are currently about 65 Kitselas Elders, many of which live on Kulspai, some on Gitaus and others off-Reserve.

Figure 3 Kitselas First Nation Membership Age Groups



Source: Research and Statistics, INAC (now ISC) 2016

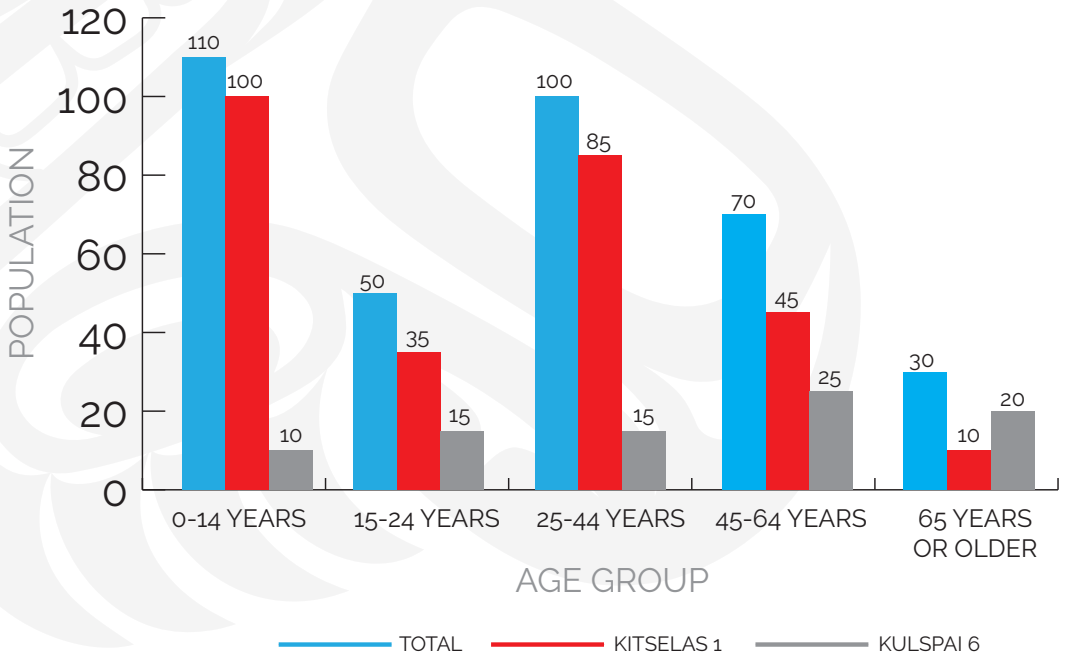
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Statistics Canada Census information provides a snapshot of people living on-Reserve, regardless of Kitselas First Nation Membership status. This data also indicates that the on-Reserve population is relatively young, with a median age of 28 years at Gitaus (IR 1) and 43 years at Kulspai (IR 6). The 25-44 age group represents the largest proportion of the population (28.6%). The 14 years and under age group of represents the second largest proportion of the population (27%).

Figure 4 shows the age profile of the total on-Reserve population from the 2016 Statistics Canada Census. [3]

3. Age-related data is available from the Statistics Canada 2016 Census for the on-Reserve populations of Kitselas IR 1 and Kulspai IR 6.

Figure 4 Age Profile of Kitselas On-Reserve Population



Source: 2016 Statistics Canada Census

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Economy

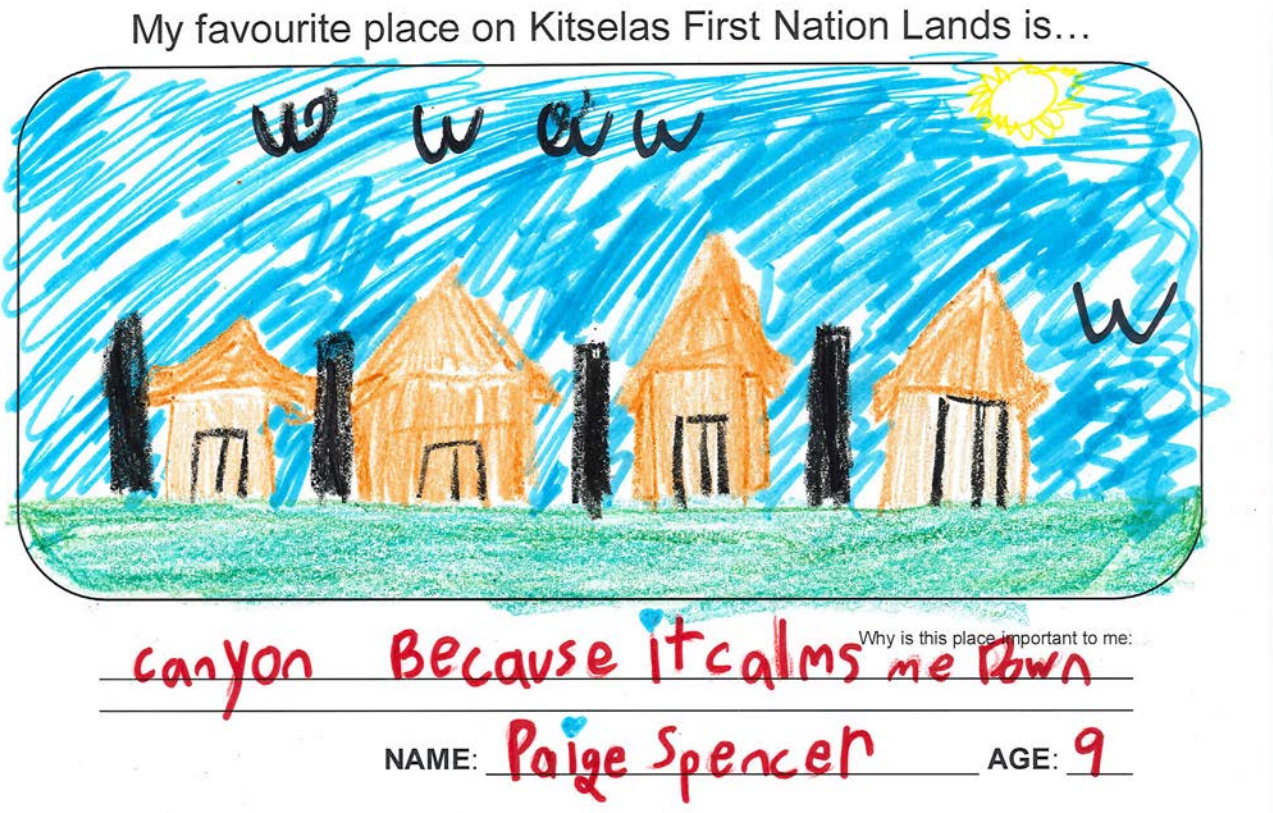
According to the 2016 Canadian Census, the median total income of households for Kitselas First Nation was $46,208 in 2015. The median total income of households in British Columbia was $69,995 in 2015.

The unemployment rate among Kitselas males in 2016 was 25% while unemployment among Kitselas females was 15%. Providing more opportunities for employment on Reserve and designating appropriate land to accommodate commercial and industrial development on Reserve may help alleviate some of the barriers associated with unemployment.

Major employers for Kitselas people are the resource sector, wholesale and retail sector and health and education sectors according to 2016 statistics.

The Nation owns and operates several companies under the Kitselas Economic Development Corporation. The revenue generated from these companies goes back to the community in the form of operating costs for community services and amenities. Most of the companies are located on Reserve.

The Band Office and administration buildings are centrally located in the heart of the community on Gitaus (IR 1). Cultural and outdoor recreation-based tourism have not historically been well utilized as a means of income generation for Kitselas but have been identified as an opportunity to pursue in the future.



Population Projections

Over the past 15 years, the number of members living on-Reserve has grown at an average rate of 3 % per year growing from 204 members in 2001 to 312 members in 2016. During the same period of time, the total number of members living off-Reserve grew at a rate of 1.8 % per year. The significant increase in new home builds on Gitaus since 2001, and the demand from many Members to live on-Reserve, has contributed to the growing number of members moving back on-Reserve. Currently there are approximately 80 Members on the waiting list for housing on Reserve according to staff.

Why are population projections important?

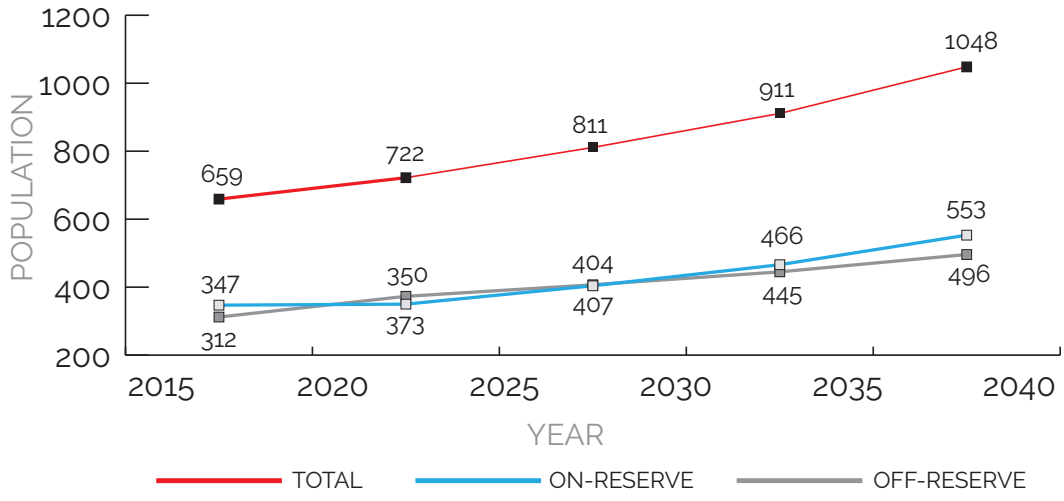
Population projections are important as they allow us to determine how many people might live on-reserve in the future and allow us to plan for that by building more housing and developing community facilities. This allows us to plan for our infrastructure needs as well.

If the on-Reserve member growth rate (3% per year) and off-Reserve member growth rate (1.8% per year) are projected into the future, there could be approximately 1,028 members by 2039 with 627 (an additional 315 people) of them living on-Reserve.

The growth in the number of people living on-Reserve will be largely dependent on the availability of appropriate housing as well as employment opportunities nearby.

Figure 5 summarizes the projected changes in population for Kitselas membership.

Figure 5 Membership Projections for Kitselas First Nation



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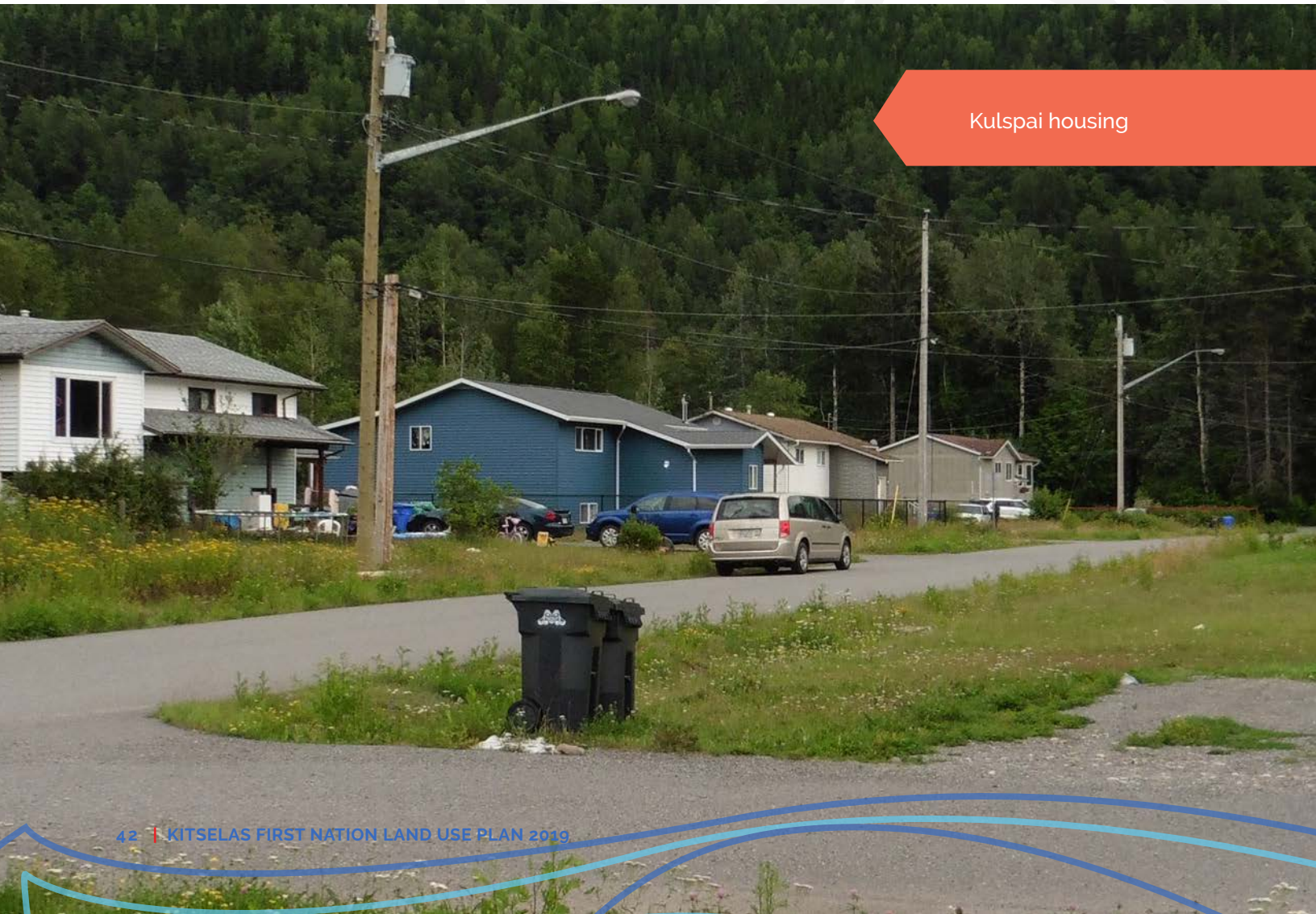
Current Housing and Housing Needs

Currently there are 81 houses on Gitaus (IR 1) and 27 houses on Kulspai (IR 6), with several seasonal cabins on and one permanent home Kshish/Endudoon (IR 4) and (IR 4), one cabin on Chimdimash (IR2/2A) and Ketoneda (IR 7). These houses are all single-family dwelling units, many consisting of one level. With approximately 312 members currently living on-Reserve, this results in approximately 2.8 members per household.

If the on-Reserve growth rate of 3% continues into the future, there will be a need for approximately 86 new dwelling units constructed in the next 20 years. While single family homes are still the primary desire among members, multi-family, age-friendly housing development, such as duplexes and townhomes, should be considered.

Many community members have indicated there is a need for a greater diversity in the type of homes offered on-Reserve. This was apparent during the community engagement process for the Land Use Plan and also engagement on the first phase of the Nation's Comprehensive Community Plan. Types of homes desired included smaller housing units for young, single people, as well as housing for Elders.

Gitaus (IR 1) is the primary housing site for Kitselas First Nation with additional land earmarked for future housing in and around the 'Community Heart'.



Kulspai housing

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Community Recreation and Infrastructure Needs

Approximately one hectare of land should be designated and preserved as community land (i.e. playground, ballfield, community garden, picnic area, etc.). This is based on best practice that recommends 0.4 – 0.6 hectares of parkland for every 1,000 residents. Because members live on Gitaus (IR 1) and Kulspai (IR 6), it is suggested that one hectare be largely divided between these two Reserves at this time with the majority of the land allocated within the 'Community Heart' on Gitaus (IR 1).

The majority of existing homes have access to hydro, are on cisterns and have water delivered.

All homes on Reserve are currently serviced by septic tanks. The Nation is looking at options for a wastewater treatment plant in the Northeast sector of Gitaus (IR 1).

Future housing development should consider access to, and availability of, existing or planned water line connections and sewer. Where water and sewer are not feasible, homes will require adequate spacing to buffer water supply from individual septic systems.

Existing roads on Reserve are primarily gravel and in need of ongoing maintenance to ensure they are accessible. While most new homes will be located on existing roads to take advantage of existing servicing and infrastructure, it will be important to consider land area that may be required for new infrastructure or expansion of existing infrastructure. (i.e. future sewer lines, sidewalks, street lighting)

For serviced development, a total of up to 25-30% of the land being developed may be required for community-oriented uses such as roads, rights of way and easements (e.g. hydro, telephone, road), drains, community facilities (e.g. fitness centre, fire hall, school) and parkland (e.g. playground, ballfield, community garden, picnic area).

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Commercial Land Needs

If the Kitselas population continues to increase in the future, it will be important to consider the types of amenities and services that will be needed to meet the needs of the growing population. Members explicitly expressed a need for more local services and amenities close to home during the 2019 Land Use planning process and first phase of the Nation's CCP.

Prior to the 2019 Land Use Plan, there was no land designated for commercial use on Kitselas Reserves other than small pockets of tourism commercial land use. This was problematic as it limited potential for business development that could meet local needs and provide a source of revenue and employment for the Nation. The 2019 Plan identifies a number of locations for small-scale commercial land development and tourism commercial uses to expand the local economy based on input from community members and support from technical staff.

Due to proximity to the Highway 16 corridor, there are numerous opportunities for small-scale highway commercial development on Kitselas Reserve land. Some of the uses identified by members included a convenience store, gas station, shops selling Kitselas handi-crafts, camping and small-scale tourist-accommodation. Zaimoetz (IR 5) is particularly well-suited to small-scale commercial development as it straddles the frequently traveled highway. There are also opportunities for commercial land uses that cater to the needs of the population on both Gitaus (IR 1) and Kulspai (IR 6) as the majority of the population lives on these Reserves.

Due to the remoteness of the other Reserves, it is recommended that commercial land use be limited, in large part, to Gitaus (IR 1), Zaimoetz (IR 5) and Kulspai (IR 6). Tourism commercial uses may be suitable on Chimdimash (IR 2/2A) and Ikshenigwolk (IR 3). Tourism commercial uses that have been considered include, but may not be limited to, guided fishing trips, a fishing lodge, camping and an RV park.

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Gitaus subdivision

Industrial and Resource Land Needs

Light industrial development (i.e. storage and warehousing) and resource extraction (i.e. logging) have been identified as ongoing sources of revenue and employment for Kitselas First Nation and as such, appropriate land should be designated for them. Identifying land for industrial use and resource extraction ensures these types of activities are developed away from housing areas and culturally and environmentally sensitive areas.

Resource extraction has historically played a major role in the area and has been a source of income for the Nation for many years. Commercial logging was prevalent in the mid-1900s on most of the land occupied by Kitselas First Nation including documented areas on Gitaus (IR 1), Chimdimash (IR 2/2A), Ikshenigwolk (IR 3), Kshish/Endudoon (IR 4) and Zaimoetz (IR 5) and Ketoneda (IR 7). There is an existing sand and gravel extraction operation just outside the boundaries of Zaimoetz (IR 5), and many logging initiatives are taking place on Kitselas Reserve Lands with approvals from Chief and Council as of 2005 and the adoption of the Kitselas Land Management Act. Prior to the Act, industrial development and resource extraction was approved by Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), known as Indigenous Services Canada. The sand and gravel operation is accessed through Reserve lands. A feasibility study was conducted for a gravel operation on Reserve land, but the recommendations have not been implemented to date. Many of the historically logged areas are now covered with low value trees due to a history of selective logging and a lack of reforestation.

The northeast sector of Gitaus (IR 1) is suitable for light industrial land use due to its flat land base and proximity to the highway. A wastewater treatment plant is being proposed for this area and consideration has been given to a cannabis production facility. Both operations could potentially generate easy access to employment for Members living nearby. Any proposed housing in this area would need to be adequately buffered from these uses.

Based on the community desire to protect the cultural integrity of Kshish/Endudoon (IR 4), this Reserve is not recommended for industrial land uses or commercial resource extraction.



Part 4:
Land Use Planning Areas

Part 4:
Land Use Planning Areas

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Introduction

Each of the seven Reserves is described in this section in terms of existing land use and future directions. The Kitselas Canyon is also covered in this section.

While Kitselas First Nation owns several fee simple parcels of land in the region, these lands are not included in the scope of the Land Use Plan. They will, however, be mapped and reviewed for potential development opportunities in the future in accordance with Regional District of Kitimat Stikine land use priorities and regulations.

This section includes the description, priorities and recommendations for each Reserve, as determined through key themes provided by community members, the Kitselas Lands Committee staff and leadership during the 2012 and 2019 planning processes. Input gathered from the first engagement phase of the Nation's Comprehensive Community Plan in 2018 also helped shape the priorities in this section.

All priorities and recommendations were reviewed and evaluated by community members during engagement opportunities in April 2019. The majority of priorities and recommendations were supported by members. Minor changes were made based on member feedback.

Land Use Designations

Land use designations were developed based on best practices, community input received during the 2012 and 2019 land use planning processes and the unique characteristics of Kitselas lands. They are largely consistent with the land use designations within the 2012 Plan and defined in more detail. Each of the land use designations identified in the Plan is described in Table 3.

In Part 5, "Community Priorities", priorities and recommendations are presented by land use designation, as defined in the following chart.



Kitselas Youth Land Use Plan Engagement Session. "What is your favourite place on Kitselas Reserve lands?"

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Table 3 Land Use Designations

LAND USE DESIGNATION	LOCATION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
General	N/A	There are a number of priorities and recommendations that apply to the use and development of land of all Reserves. These should be referred to for any and all proposed land use planning and development initiatives, regardless of where they are occurring on Reserve.	Overarching policies, laws, processes
Housing	Gitaus, Kulspai	Land which is primarily used for housing.	▪ Single-family homes ▪ Apartments ▪ Elder's housing ▪ Home-based businesses ▪ Backyard farming ▪ Traditional land use activities
Commercial	Gitaus, Zaimoetz, Kulspai	Land for use by for-profit businesses that generate revenue and/or jobs for KFN. These could be Member-owned small businesses, Band-owned companies or third-party businesses.	▪ Stores ▪ Service stations ▪ Offices ▪ Restaurants ▪ Coffee Shops ▪ Handi-craft/souvenir shops ▪ Motel/hotel
Tourism Commercial	Chimdimash, Ikshenigwolk, Zaimoetz	Land reserved for the commercial organization and operation of activities catering to tourists / visitors. This is a subset of the 'Commercial' land use category.	▪ Campground ▪ RV Park ▪ Fishing lodge ▪ Motel/hotel ▪ Guided tours ▪ Museum, galleries, cultural displays ▪ Traditional handi-craft shops/sales

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LAND USE DESIGNATION	LOCATION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
Community Use	Gitaus, Kulspai, Ketoneda	Lands used for community-owned and operated buildings and facilities, community enjoyment and recreational activities.	▪ Daycares ▪ Health clinics ▪ Playgrounds ▪ Parks ▪ Schools ▪ Band Offices ▪ Smoke Houses
Light Industrial	Gitaus, Chimdimash, Zaimoetz	Land used for light manufacturing and light processing, community infrastructure and storage of equipment. This land is typically located adjacent to a major roadway.	▪ Commercial storage units ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Public works supplies ▪ Warehouses ▪ Production and processing facilities ▪ Fish processing ▪ Log home construction facility
Resource Area	Gitaus, Chimdimash, Ikshenigwolk, Ketoneda	This land is primarily used for resource extraction, either at a commercial scale or the Membership level for sustenance. Areas identified for resource uses are intended to balance economic development within the natural resource sector and environmental stewardship.	▪ Forestry ▪ Commercial fishing ▪ Sand and gravel extraction ▪ Wind and hydro energy generation ▪ Agriculture and greenhouses ▪ Timber removal for personal use

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LAND USE DESIGNATION	LOCATION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
Natural Area	All Reserves	Natural areas are intended to be preserved as important wildlife habitat, sensitive environmental areas and/or areas Members can use for traditional land use purposes and enjoyment. Development will not be supported in these areas other than that which supports culturally-appropriate activities on a case by case basis.	▪ Rivers and streams ▪ Shorelines ▪ Medicinal plant areas ▪ Nature trails and parks ▪ Passive recreation ▪ Culture camps ▪ Boat launches (approved on a case by case basis) ▪ Agriculture (approved on a case by case basis
Community Heart	Gitaus	The Community Heart is a designated area on Gitaus (IR 1) where Members can come together to access services, recreation, amenities and housing. The Community Heart includes a mix of land uses and acts as the hub for community activity.	▪ School ▪ Health services ▪ Housing ▪ Small-scale commercial use ▪ Band offices ▪ Ball fields ▪ Youth centre ▪ Community centre
Village Special Management Area	Kshish/ Endudoon	The Village Special Management Area is a special designation that applies to the village at Kshish/Endudoon (IR 4). It consists of housing that is generally for seasonal use and not serviced with water or sewer systems. Houses here are held by traditional land holders. At this time there is one serviced, year round home and at least one more under construction.	▪ One serviced year round home and another under construction ▪ Seasonal, unserviced homes at Kshish/ Endudoon (IR 4) ▪ Backyard farming ▪ Traditional/cultural land use practices

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LAND USE DESIGNATION	LOCATION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
Culturally Protected Area	Gitaus/Kitselas Canyon, Kshish/ Endudoon	Culturally protected areas are those with historical, cultural and/or archeological importance. These areas are critical to preserving the Nation's culture and traditional way of living. Development will not be supported in these areas other than that which supports culturally-appropriate activities or passive recreation on a case by case basis.	▪ Archaeological sites ▪ Burial grounds ▪ Harvesting areas (hunting, trapping, fishing, or plant harvesting) ▪ Areas of spiritual or cultural importance ▪ Historical cabins ▪ Culture camps ▪ Passive Recreation ▪ Cultural tourism in the Canyon (that does not have a negative impact on the land/ archaeological significance)



Old foundation at Endudoon

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Passive Recreation:

A passive recreation area is generally a relatively undeveloped space or culturally or environmentally sensitive area that requires minimal development. Focus is placed on preservation of cultural significance, wildlife and the environment.

Passive recreation use refers to less structured recreational activities which require little or no specialized development and management. It involves casual activities and pursuit of hobbies, with no adverse impact to the area.

Generally, motorized activity is limited or approved on a case by case basis and trails are typically dirt or gravel.

Examples of Passive Recreation uses include, but may not be limited to:

- Walking and jogging
- Hiking and nature walks
- Wildlife viewing and bird watching
- Photography
- Cross country skiing
- Rustic picnic areas
- Snow Shoeing
- Fishing
- Canoeing
- Hunting
- Horseback riding (case by case basis)
- Bicycling (case by case basis)

Traditional Land Holder:

Families who traditionally occupied the territory, and specifically Endudoon since the early 1900s.

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Git'aws (Gitaus IR 1)

Git'aws – 'People of the sand bar'

Description

Gitaus (IR 1) contains 435 hectares of land and is home to the majority of the Kitselas First Nation members that live on Reserve. Gitaus is located adjacent to the Skeena River and north of Kleanza Creek and has special cultural significance as the site of several former historical villages. These included Gitxtsaex, the Paul Mason site, Gitaus and Whitetown which are on the east side of the river, and Gitlaxdzawk on the west side. Many of these village sites date back 5000 years.

All houses on the Reserve are owned by the Band; there are no Certificates of Possession for Gitaus. In 1987, Gitaus was in an almost pristine state as the only developments on Reserve were two dirt roads, several ancient village sites and one small trapper's cabin. In 1989, one potable groundwater well was installed, and the Gitaus Subdivision area was logged in preparation for residential development. In 1990, construction of a gravel access road to the Gitaus Subdivision, the loop road and Roads A, B and C, was initiated. In 1991, two groundwater wells were installed and fortyeight lots were developed. In 1992, 20 houses were constructed as part of the Gitaus Subdivision.

In 1994, all lots in the subdivision were serviced by individual septic tanks and fields. In 1998, fencing around the pump house and water tower was completed and natural gas service was installed along the subdivision roads.

Today, there are over 80 homes on Gitaus, a fire hall, community centre, and the Kitselas Canyon National Heritage site. The village is surrounded by Kleanza Creek Provincial Park and undeveloped forested lands.

Priorities

1. Continue to develop Gitaus as the 'Community Heart' and centralized location for housing diversity, services and amenities.
2. Ensure that the aquifer that provides drinking water for Gitaus is protected from impacts of development and land use activity.
3. Work toward better connectivity between Gitaus, Kulspai, Chimdimash, Kshish/Endudoon and Terrace to enhance access for Members.
4. Encourage construction of hiking trails in IR 1 natural areas that promote walking and cycling.
5. Ensure there is space for jobs and businesses close to our homes.

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Recommendations

1. Review and update the Kitselas Emergency Management Plan for all Reserve Lands.
2. Undertake a feasibility study for a community sewer system for Gitaus to determine the potential of supporting new and existing development. This sewer system should also serve off-Reserve development and protect the aquifer.
3. Secure funding and develop engineered plans to construct a wastewater treatment plant in the northeast sector of Gitaus based on the results of the Gitaus Community Sewer Feasibility Study.
4. Consider the development of a small business(es) on commercially-designated land. Careful consideration must be taken to protect the aquifer and all provincial and federal regulations must be met.
5. Design and develop a new emergency access road into the Reserve to provide an alternative access in cases of emergencies that result in closure of Gitaus Road or a need to evacuate the Reserve due to a natural disaster.
6. Develop a management and maintenance plan for the existing soccer field and within the plan identify future needs such as bleachers/benches, lighting and funding sources.
7. Maintain the community garden and associated infrastructure at Gitaus to help members to grow their own food. (e.g. greenhouse, irrigation source)
8. Investigate opportunities to develop a bear-safe compost site that can be used to compost organic waste in the community and can be used to generate soil amendments for gardens. Implement odour-reducing technology.
9. Further develop the area surrounding the existing basketball court for community enjoyment.
10. Work to have District Lot 113 returned to Kitselas First Nation and added to Reserve.
11. Consider the development of an urn mausoleum (a building in which ashes are stored) for the Gitaus Cemetery.



Community Heart and Gitaus housing

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Figure 6 Community Heart Concept 1

Community Heart – Concept 1: Separate school, recreation centre, and community hall. This design was developed based on ideas the community came up with during the charrette process for the 2012 Land Use Plan. It is a conceptual design showing the possibilities for the centre of the community. The elder care facility could also be incorporated as an extension to the existing administration building.

There must be an adequate buffer maintained around the water tower to allow for future expansion.



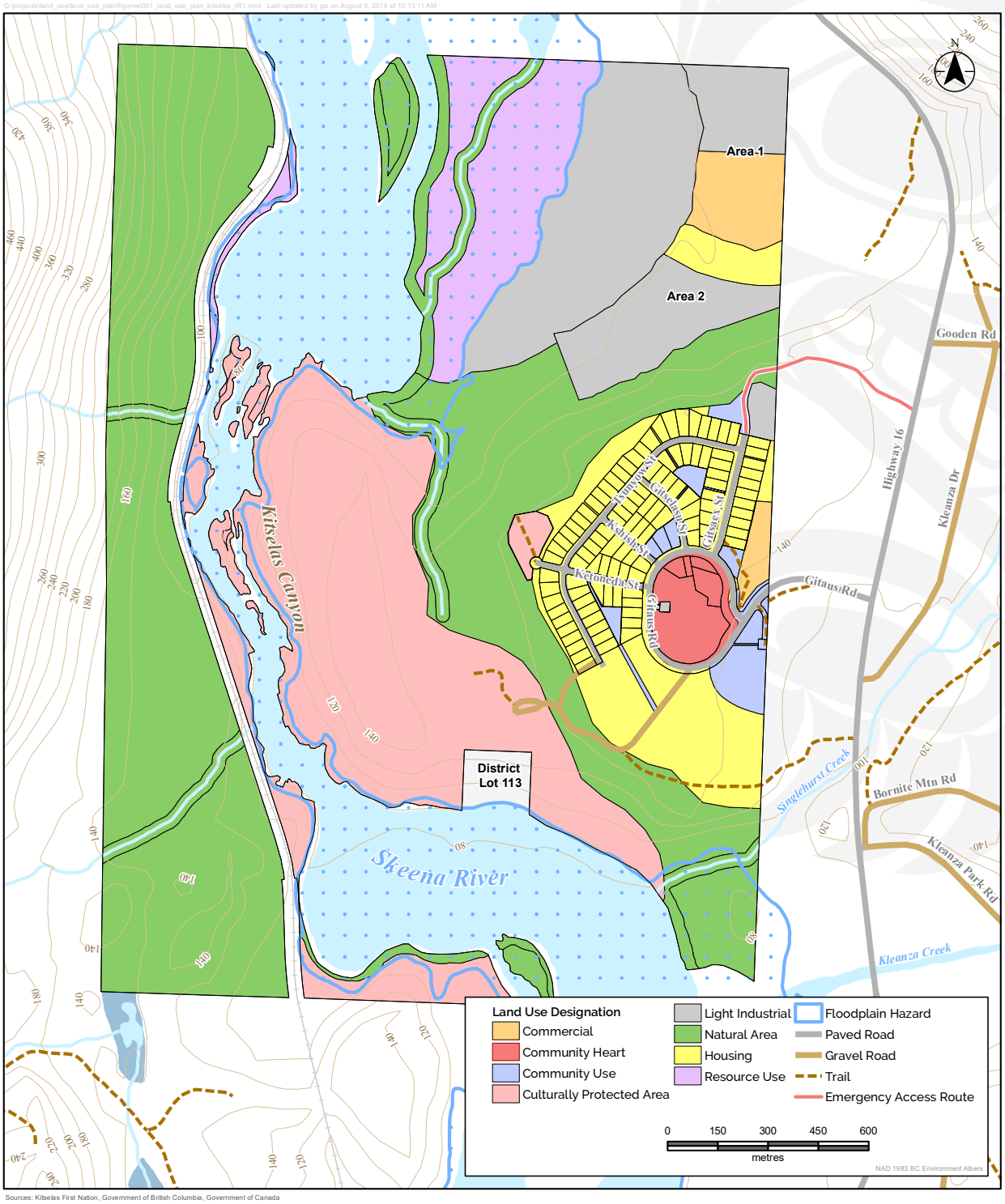
Figure 7 Community Heart Concept 2

Community Heart – Concept 2: Combined school, recreation centre, and community hall. After the charrette process for the 2012 Plan, the designer was able to bring all of the separate buildings into one while leaving undeveloped land for other development opportunities. The elder care facility could also be incorporated as an extension to the existing administration building. This was also an idea from community members where they wanted everyone under the same roof. This design also allows other uses like cafes, stores and commercial enterprise to occur in the green fields.



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Figure 8 Gitaus (IR 1) Land Use Map



Land Use Plan

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Kitselas Canyon

National Historic Sites of Canada are places that have been designated by the federal Minister of the Environment on the advice of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC), as being of national historic significance. Parks Canada, a federal agency, manages the National Historic Sites program.

Description

Located on the banks of the Skeena River on Gitaus (IR 1), Kitselas Canyon National Historic Site of Canada is a dramatic natural setting richly endowed with significant cultural resources, such as petroglyphs, totem poles, culturally modified trees, and archaeological remains.

Kitselas Canyon was federally designated as a national historic site of Canada in 1972. It encompasses approximately 5,000 years of Aboriginal history and is a place of major importance to the Tsimshian people. In the 19th century, two permanent Tsimshian villages occupied a strategic position on the river here, giving the people here control over the gateway between the coast and the interior, and therefore control of trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Canyon is located in a strategic position between the interior and the coast, and for that reason it played an important role in the west coast fur trade.

Protecting this area is a significant goal for Kitselas. Enhancing this area through low-impact cultural tourism development that will create employment and revenue is also desire.

Priorities

1. Support further development of the Kitselas Canyon as the cultural centre of the community.
2. Prohibit the development of future trails within the Kitselas Canyon in order to protect the archeological sensitivity of the area.
3. Maintain and rebuild the experience of the canyon and surrounding areas, limiting commercialization to small scale commercial development (such as gift shop, arts and crafts stores, a Members-only boat launch), in order to support economic development and cultural tourism specifically but maintain the Canyon's authenticity and value.

Petroglyph of 'Rescued Rock' of Ringbolt Island. Note the human figure with some form of headpiece. Photograph courtesy of Dave Walker, 1972 from The Gitselasu: The People of the Kitselas Canyon book.



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Recommendations

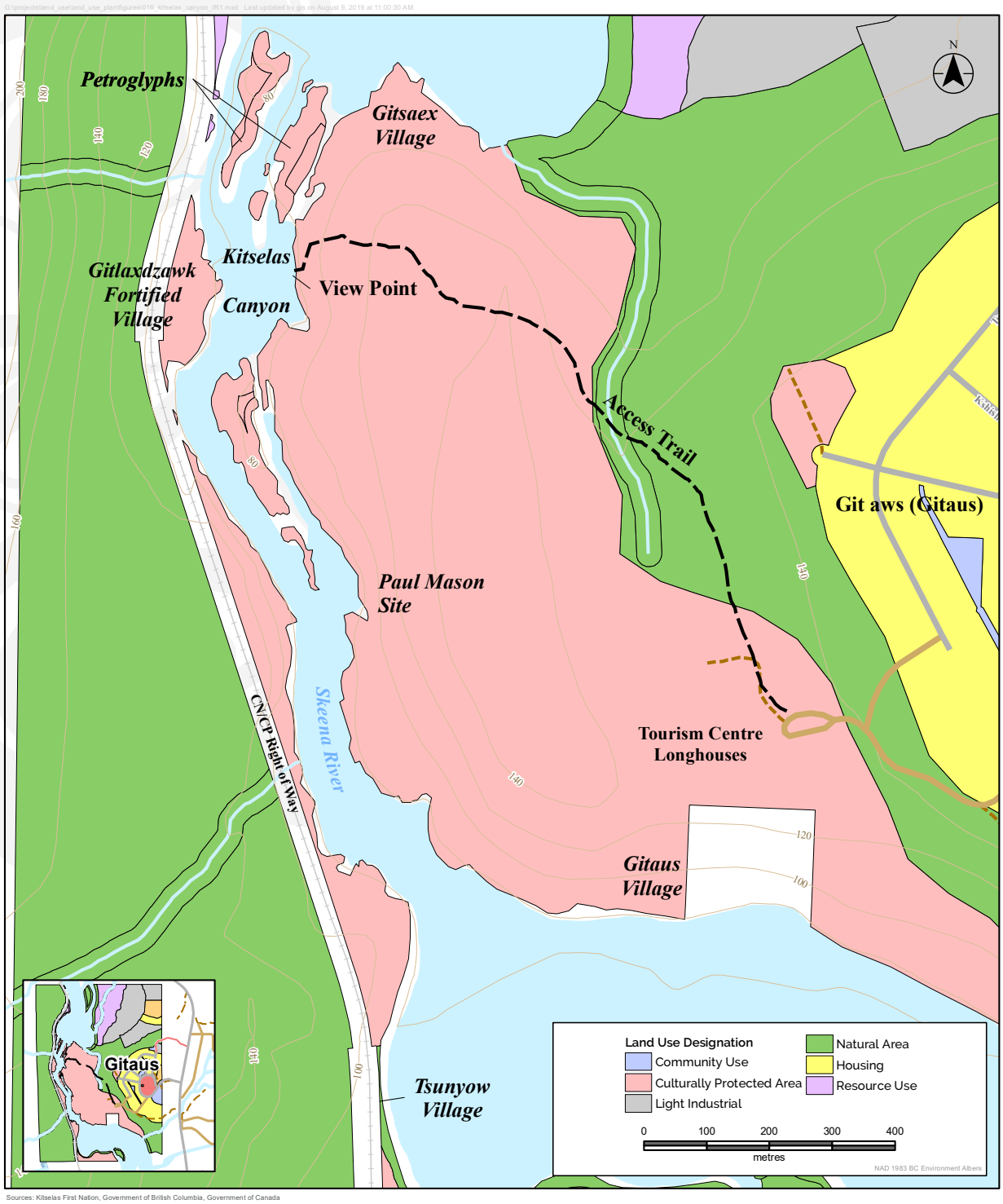
1. Form a society or Canyon Enhancement Committee to oversee upkeep, operations and maintenance and enhancements of the Canyon.
2. Develop a Management and Maintenance Strategy for the Kitselas Canyon.
3. Update the current plan for the Kitselas Canyon area that outlines potential uses including cultural use and tourism to ensure that the future development of this area meets community goals of protecting Kitselas culture and supporting economic development.
4. Encourage the Coast Mountain School District to update curriculum to include understanding of Kitselas' historical and current use of land and resources, utilizing the Kitselas Canyon Historic Site as a place of learning.
5. Conduct necessary environmental and archaeological assessments, develop plans and construct a boat launch in the Canyon for Members. Careful consideration must be given to protecting the existing cultural/archaeological resources within the Canyon.
6. Secure funding for repairs/maintenance to existing structures at the Canyon site.
7. Develop a map of existing trails within the Kitselas Canyon for Members and visitors to better explore the area.



The four longhouses at Kitselas Canyon

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Figure 9 Kitselas Canyon Land Use Map



Kitselas Canyon

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Tsm da mask (Chimdimash IR 2 & 2A)

Tsm da mask 'Place of the red rocks'

Description

The Chimdimash/Tsm da mask Reserves (IR 2/2A) are approximately 184 ha in size and consist of two pieces of land on the north and southeast sides of the Skeena River. They are bisected by the Skeena River and Highway 16. There are areas of steep topography particularly southeast of the highway. The Reserve was logged in the past by Kitselas Band members and the wood was sold to Vanarsdol Lumber and Supply Company. Licences were subsequently let to forestry companies to log portions of IR 2 and IR 2A from 1948 to 1950 and 1953 to 1968. There is currently one residence on IR 2A, constructed in 2000. The Reserve is surrounded by a mix of residential and undeveloped forested lands.

Priorities

1. Encourage off-grid housing on IR 2 and IR 2A due to a lack of servicing and community amenities on a case by case basis.
2. Promote the growing and cultivation of trees, berries and agricultural uses in resource areas.
3. Promote the development of tourism commercial uses on 2A such as an RV park, campground, fishing lodge.

Recommendations

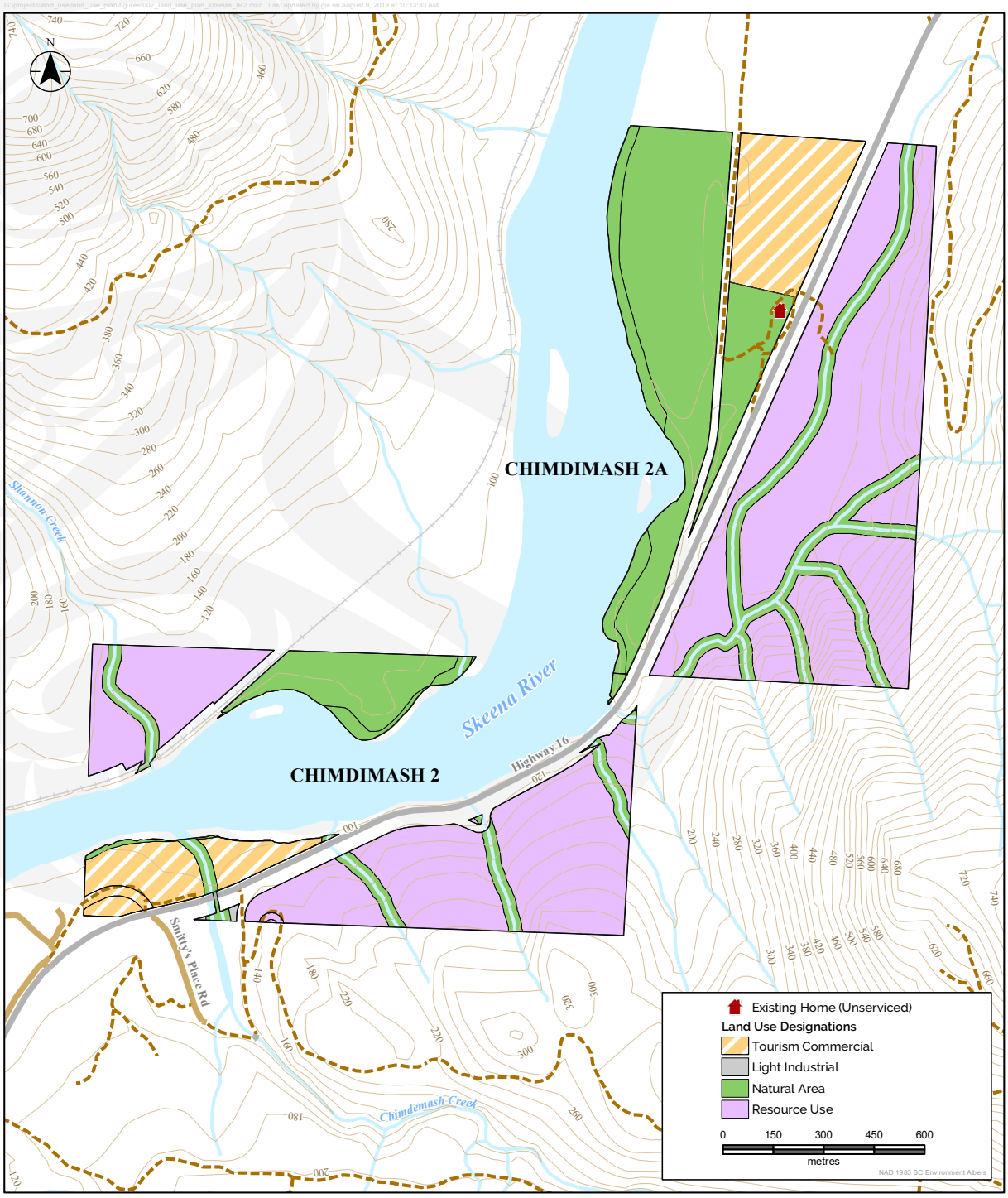
1. Consider the development of a resource-based tourism destination on IR 2 such as a fishing lodge and hatchery or campground with opportunities for recreational fishing.
2. Consider formalizing and communicating fishing access for community members off the existing gravel road (off of Highway 16) on IR 2A.



Chimdimash (IR 2A) along Highway 16

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Figure 10 Chimdimash (IR 2/2A) Land Use Map



Sources: Kitselas First Nation, Government of British Columbia, Government of Canada

Service Layer Credits:

Land Use Plan

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Tsm na Kwaat (Ikshenigwolk IR 3)

Tsm na Kwaat 'Place of lost people'

Description

Ikshenigwolk (IR 3) is located approximately 20 kilometres east of Gitaus (IR 1). This Reserve is covered with second growth forest and is subject to flooding in some areas, limiting development. It has well drained benches from Highway 16 to the Skeena River. The Reserve is bisected by Highway 16 and Legate Creek. By 1975, Highway 16 had been realigned so that it was parallel to the Skeena River, and a large bridge was present over Legate Creek. There are no residences, structures, or infrastructure currently developed on IR 3. Logging was extensive here during the mid-1900s and land here has experienced some erosion.



Priorities

1. Support agricultural production in suitable areas.
2. Support tourist commercial uses near the highway and creek that do not negatively impact the surrounding ecosystems.
3. Protect Legate Creek as a significant fish habitat and traditional land use area for Members.

Recommendations

1. Provide better, easier access for community members to fish for salmon at Legate Creek.

DRAFT

Figure 11 Ikshenigwolk (IR 3) Land Use Map



Land Use Plan

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Kshish / Eckudoon (Old Kitselas IR 4)

Kshish/Endudoon 'Where the pebbles crackle'

Description

Kshish/Endudoon (IR 4) is historically and culturally significant as it was a self-sufficient, thriving community in the 1930s and 1940s where community members supported each other. Future development here is limited in order to protect the integrity and traditional nature of this Reserve.

Kshish/Endudoon is located eight kilometres east of Terrace on the north side of the Skeena River near the confluence with the Zaimoetz River and accessed via Kitselas Road. This is the largest of the Kitselas Reserves and is located partially in the Skeena River floodplain.

It is subject to periodic flooding which enriches the soils, making the area suitable for agricultural production.

There are less than ten unserviced seasonal residences on this Reserve, with the exception of one permanent resident as well as a cemetery. All lots on this Reserve are held by traditional land holders and many of the lots have not been developed. There is a desire among some members to build additional year round homes here. There is one more currently under construction. Access and development is limited by winter road conditions and a lack of infrastructure. The Reserve is surrounded by logged

"Endudoon was a tight knit community with strong leadership and community structure. There was plenty of clean water, gardens and fruit trees. A great time was spent getting together with and working with friends and relatives up and down the Skeena.

The community was well-maintained as every male living there was required to donate their time to this cause.

Community get togethers would happen often and many games and activities took place here. Many meetings took place and would be called on by hereditary chiefs. The front room of every house was large enough to accommodate these meetings. Community members would sit in a big circle and everyone had a chance to speak. The meetings would not end until consensus was reached.

Logging was popular and the logs were sold in Terrace to George Little, who gave lumber back in return so that Members could build more homes on Endudoon. The railway was utilized for transportation and to ship goods from Terrace. There was a passenger train that cost 25 cents to go from Terrace to Endudoon. The sawmill in Usk employed the men and most families would work in the canneries on the coast during the summer."

- Alfred McDames Sr., Kitselas Elder and Traditional Land Holder

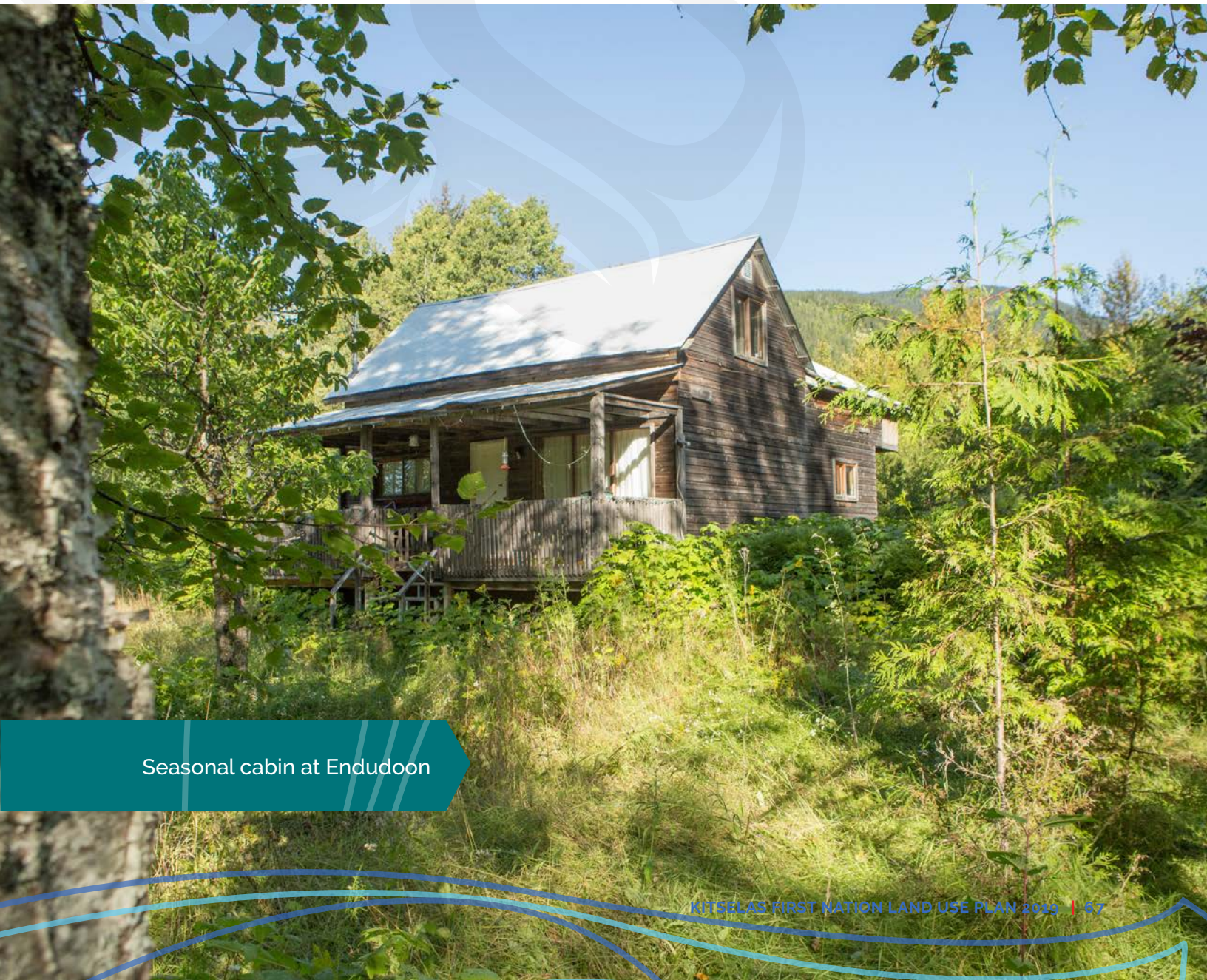
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areas, undeveloped forested land and rural housing development. Those with a strong desire to live on this Reserve currently must provide their own servicing.

In the 1920s, a steampowered sawmill produced wood that was used to construct a schoolhouse and some permanent residences. The school was heated with coal and subsequently burned down during a large fire.

A community hall was used to host a number of events and activities including dances, meetings and basketball games.

Some Members believe Kitselas people are losing touch with their traditional ways and culture. Members are no longer living the way they used to and are disconnected from the land. Endudoon, with its large, riverfront lots and vast forest may offer an opportunity for Members wanting to live a different, lifestyle, more connected with the land, away from the subdivisions of Gitaus and Kulspai.



Seasonal cabin at Endudoon

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Priorities

1. Protect the cultural significance of Kshish/Endudoon.
2. Until ownership and acceptable uses have been confirmed, no development other than existing families using their lots for residential, agricultural, and cultural purposes is permitted.
3. Respect and protect historical ownership and land use patterns.
4. Ensure Kshish/Endudoon traditional land holders have active involvement in decision-making surrounding the future use of the Reserve.

Recommendations

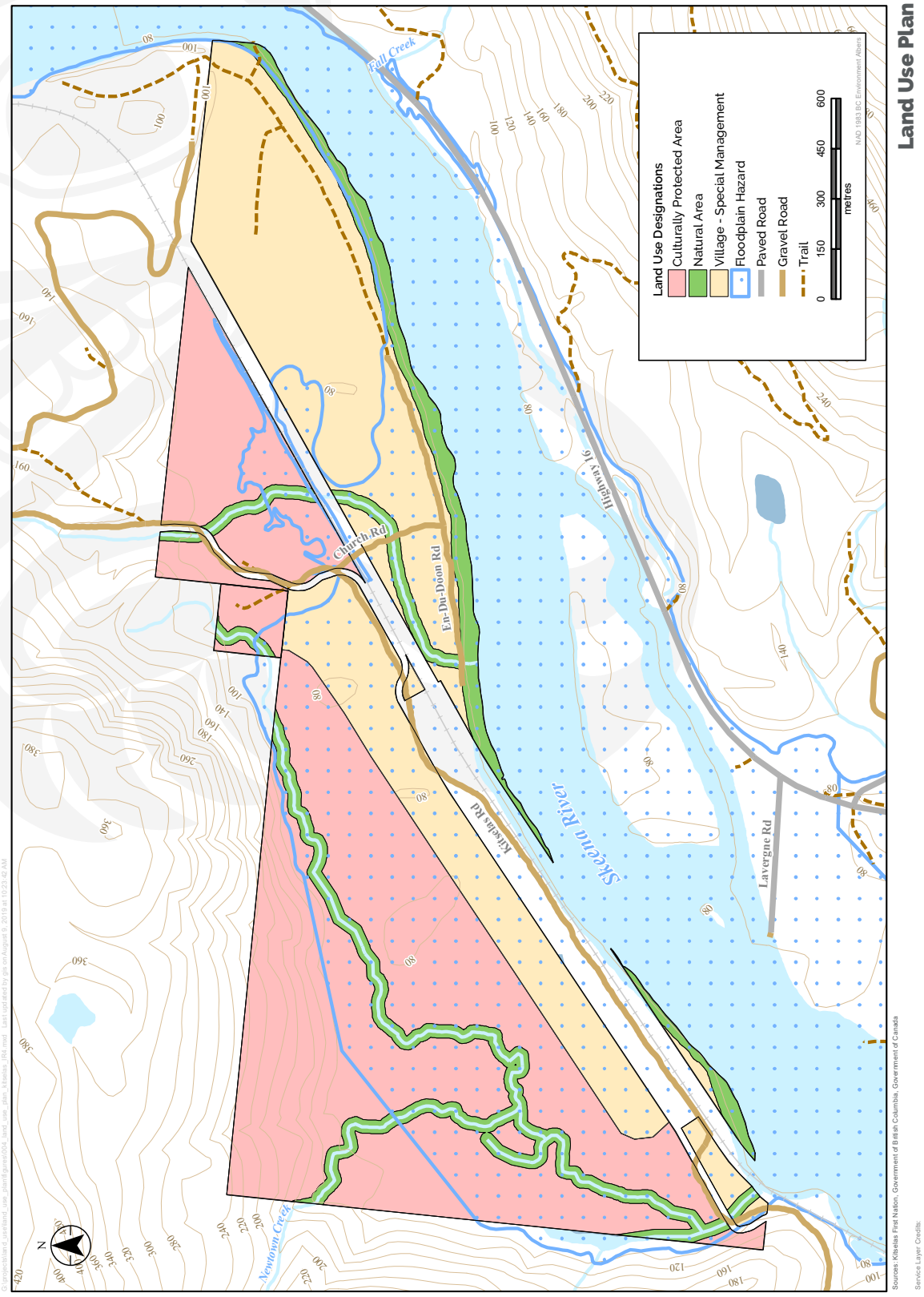
1. Secure funding to work with Kshish/Endudoon traditional land holders to develop a Sector Plan for Kshish/Endudoon that considers land uses that will have a minimal impact to the environment and community members.
2. Continue working with Kshish/Endudoon traditional land holders on the legal survey of traditional land holdings and documentation of family ownership of parcels in the Kitselas Land Registry. Family ownership will be perfected, recorded, publicly notarized and registered in the Kitselas Land Register.
3. Consider working with the community to formalize name change of IR #4 from "Kshish" to "Endudoon".



Seasonal cabin at Endudoon

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Figure 12 Kshish/Endudoon (IR 4) Land Use Map



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Tsm hoo tsa (Zaimoetz IR 5)

Tsm hoo tsa 'Fresh running water that is larger than a creek but smaller than a river'

Description

The Kitselas people resided at Zaimoetz (IR 5) prior to the 1800s, at which time they moved to other areas of the Skeena Valley. The Reserve is largely undeveloped except for the gravel pit and asphalt storage facilities along its southern edge. There is no water and sewer infrastructure on the Reserve.

From approximately 1993 to 1999, one resident lived in a two-bedroom mobile home situated on the northern portion of IR 5. The trailer was served by a groundwater well, septic tank and electrical power. In 1999, the trailer was inundated by floodwaters of the Copper and Skeena Rivers and was subsequently removed from the Reserve in 2002. There is no one living on IR 5 today.

Located at the delta fan confluence of the Zaimoetz and Skeena Rivers, this Reserve has been impacted by past development practices and extensive flooding. Much of the former delta fan has been isolated by diking to contain the Zaimoetz River to a single channel for the Highway 16 bridge crossing. Significant river bank erosion and erosion of the former forested area of IR 5 makes development here challenging.

The Copper bar on IR 5 is a popular recreation and fishing site for non-community members. Due to a lack of signage in this area, many people accessing the area may not be aware they are passing through Kitselas Reserve land. There are many trails and mud holes here. The area is widely accessible making it difficult for the Nation to monitor and manage. The Reserve is located near the southern end of Copper River Road, which provides access to resource project sites and valuable Highway 16 frontage.

The former delta fan has begun to revegetate with cottonwood, pine, spruce, and shrubs. Terrace Paving operates on a parcel in the southern sector adjacent to this Reserve.



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Priorities

1. Protect the integrity of wildlife habitat along the Skeena and Zaimoetz Rivers.
2. Encourage the development of highway commercial uses and industrial uses that generate employment opportunities and revenue for Kitselas First Nation, such as a warehouse, log home construction facility, lay down yard, gas station and sawmill.

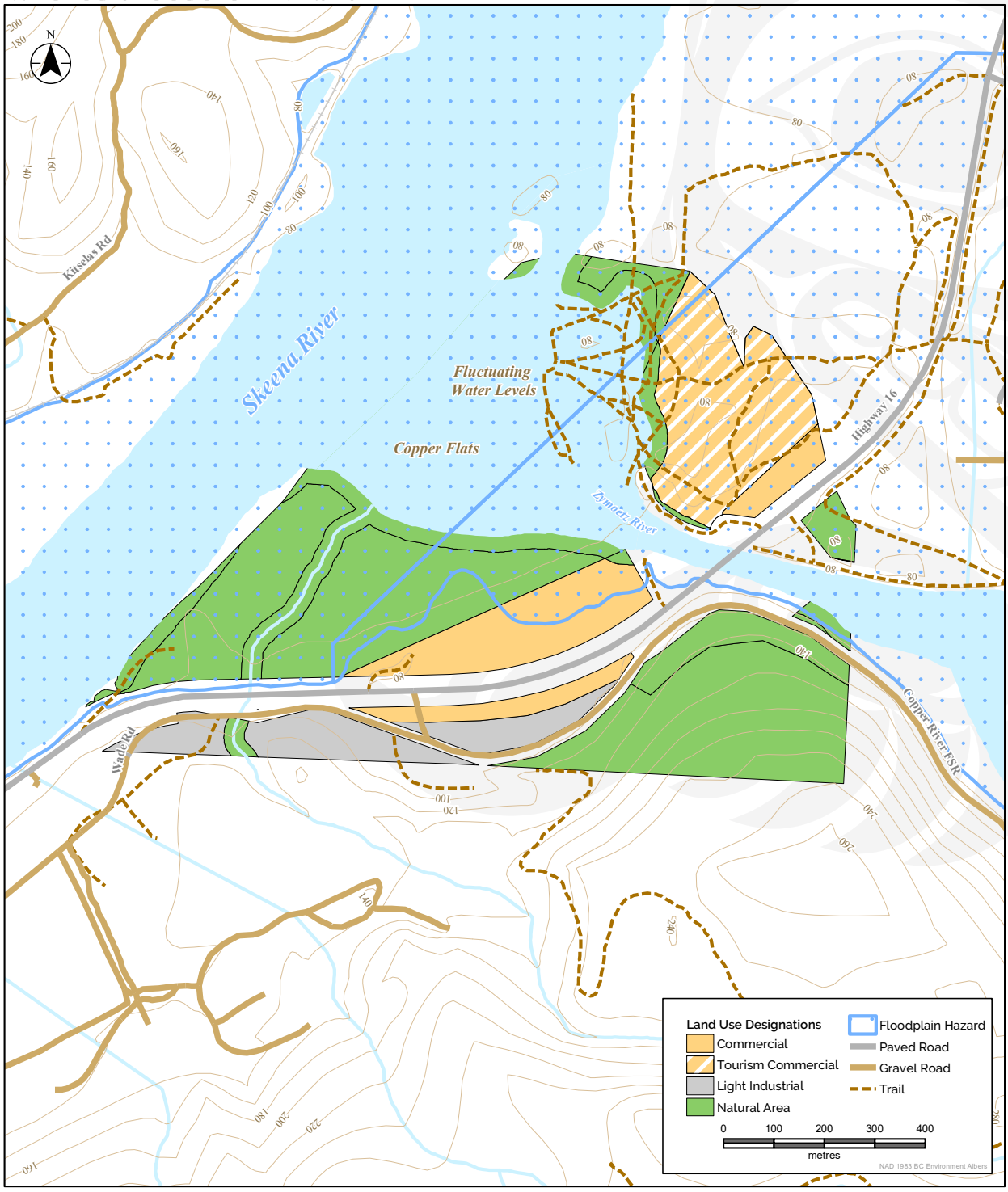
Recommendations

1. Determine the feasibility of developing a campground with minimal infrastructure due to flood plain issues, in the Copper Flats area.
2. Provide input to the Regional District in their efforts to develop and implement an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for the river.
3. Work with Indigenous Services Canada/Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada to identify compensation for loss of land due to erosion issues along the river.



DRAFT

Figure 13 Zaimoetz (IR 5) Land Use Map



Sources: Kitselas First Nation, Government of British Columbia, Government of Canada

Service Layer Credits:

Land Use Plan

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Wil'na baa gayna (Kulspai IR 6)

Wil 'na baa gayna 'Where the packing trail comes to the river'

Description

The Kulspai Reserve (IR 6) is bisected by Queensway Drive and located along the Skeena River. There are 27 houses at Kulspai currently as well as a community hall, health clinic, and the Kitselas Development Corporation offices. Most of the land at Kulspai is developed but connection to the community water and sewer system, operated by the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine, has created additional capacity. Some community members have shown an interest in living closer to Terrace and so housing development here may be desirable depending on land and servicing availability in the future.

Historically, Kitselas people used Kulspai IR 6 as a place to beach canoes during travels overland to the Lakelse Lake valley to the south. This use continued over time, and prior to permanent settlement in the 1960s, the Reserve was used as a base for fishing and summer camping.

The community centre at IR 6 was constructed in the 1990s. In 1991, Kitselas Development Corporation began leasing a portion of the Reserve for use as an administration centre and in 1992 street lighting was installed on the Reserve by BC Hydro.

Priorities

1. Support a mix of housing types, amenities and services on Kulspai that work toward the 'complete' neighbourhood concept, promoting unity and well-being and improving community health and quality of life.
2. Maintain a good working relationship with the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine to ensure that community water and sewer infrastructure continues to be provided to Kulspai.

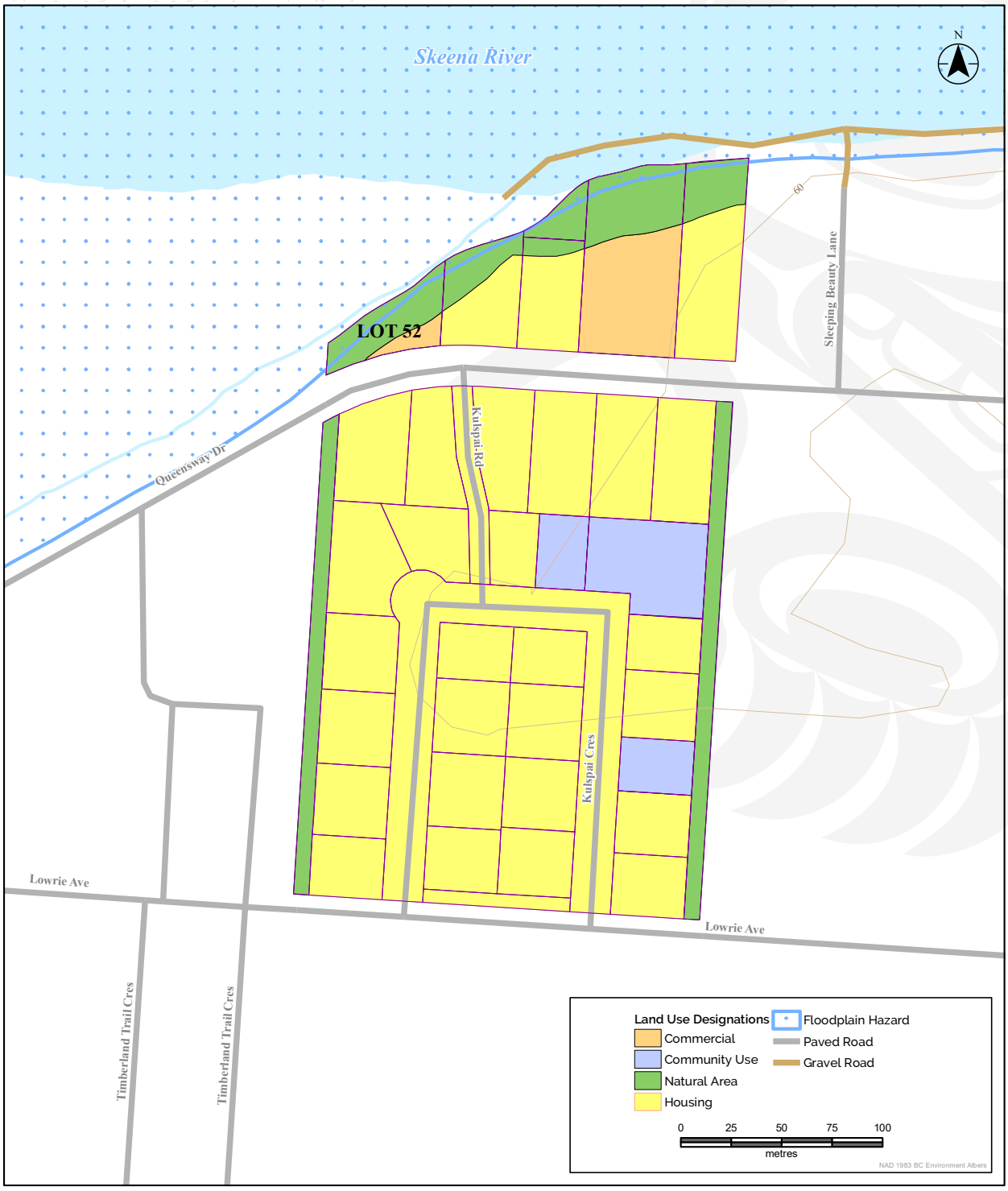
Recommendations

1. Continue to look for opportunities to rent space in the commercial buildings, taking advantage of access along Queensway Drive.
2. Consider the development of an Elder's Centre and Elder's housing at Kulspai where the existing community hall is located once a new community hall is built at Gitaus.
3. Ensure a thorough assessment by a geotechnical engineer has taken place before any development may proceed on Lot 52.



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Figure 14 Kulspai (IR 6) Land Use Map



Land Use Plan

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Git'ndaa (Ketoneda IR 7)

Git'eenta 'People below the lake'

Description

The Ketoneda Reserve (IR 7) is located on the east side of the Skeena River about five kilometres north of the Oliver Creek outfall. Highway 16 intersects the Reserve in the northern sector. Land here is relatively flat and well drained.

The Reserve consists primarily of undeveloped forested land and one cabin. Permanent dwellings were situated along the banks of the Skeena River within the IR 7 area until the 1880s, when disease decimated the population and the Kitselas people moved downriver.

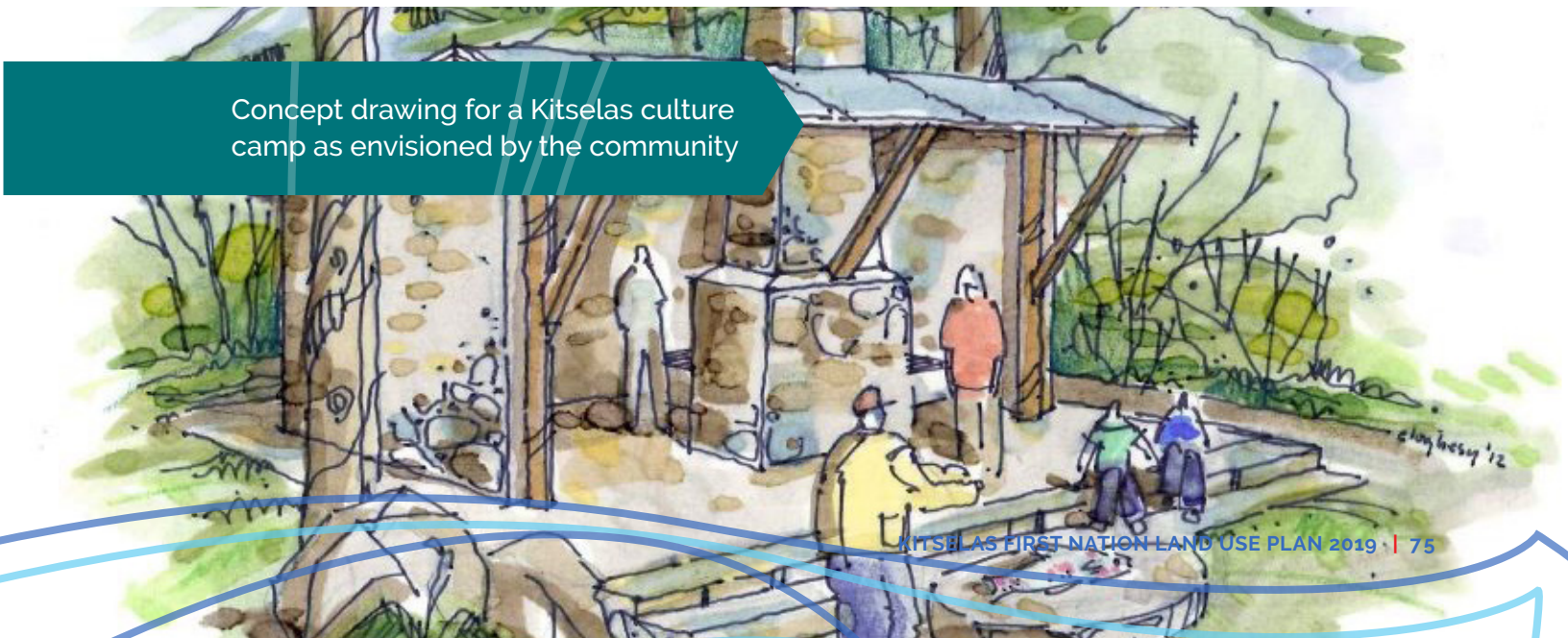
Extensive logging took place on IR 7 during the late 1900s. Surrounding land uses include undeveloped forested land, a decommissioned gravel pit and a single rural residence. The south side of the Reserve abuts the Skeena River which provides good opportunities for recreational use. Members have suggested this area may be ideal for a future youth culture camp. There is no development planned for Ketoneda at this time.

Priorities

1. Retain this Reserve for use as a natural area for community members to enjoy, limiting development here, except for agricultural production where suitable.
2. Permit low impact recreational and tourism commercial uses such as tent camping (without provision of infrastructure) on a case by case basis.

Recommendations

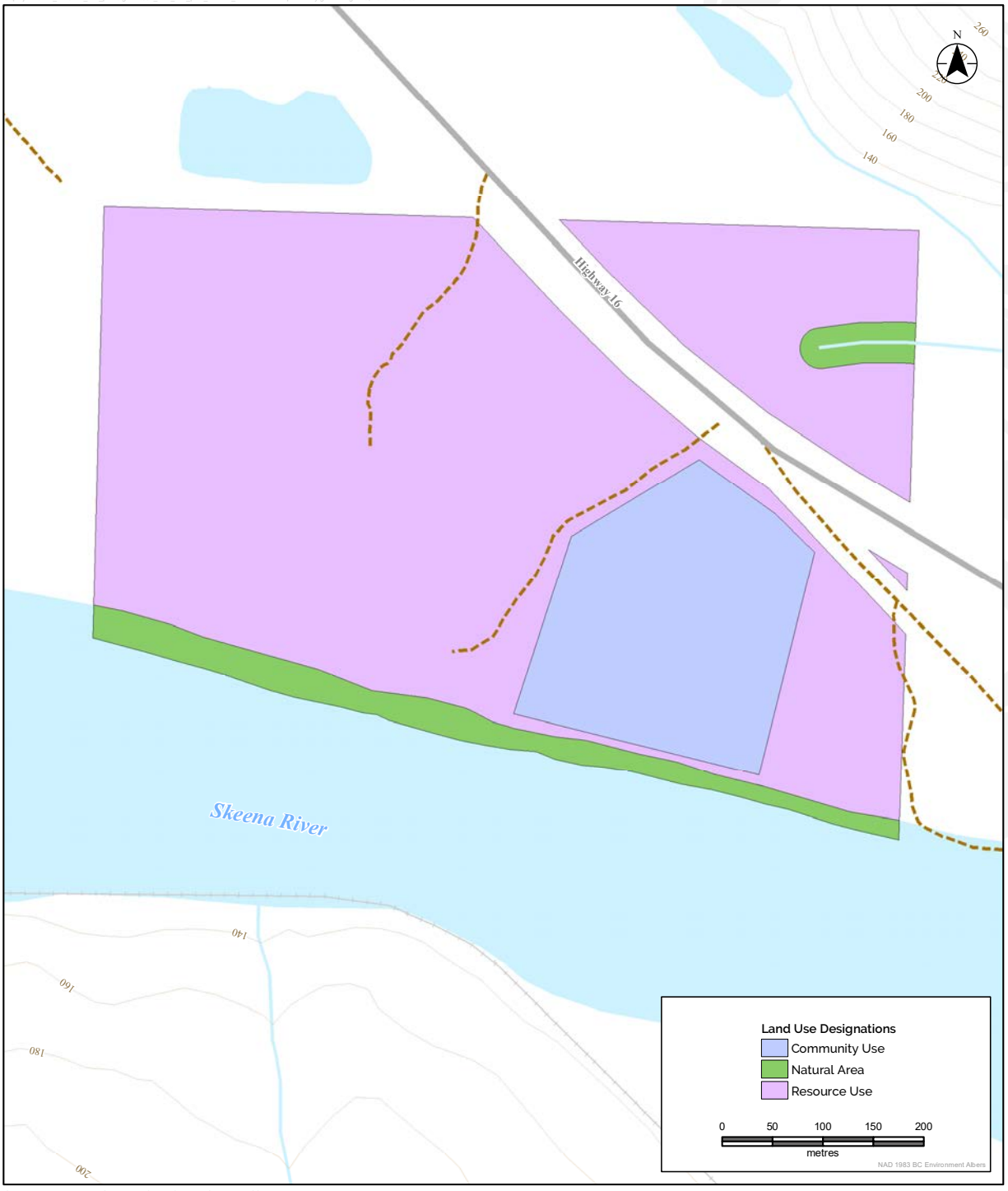
1. Consider the development of a culture camp at Ketoneda.
2. Raise awareness about the location of Ketoneda and its historical use with Kitselas Members.



Concept drawing for a Kitselas culture camp as envisioned by the community

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Figure 15 Ketoneda (IR 7) Land Use Map



Land Use Plan

Part 5:
Community Priorities

Part 5: Community Priorities

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Introduction

This section outlines the community priorities and recommendations for each mapped land use designation on Kitselas Reserve lands. Priorities and recommendations presented here were developed through extensive community and technical input during the 2012 and 2019 land use planning processes. Input gathered from the first engagement phase of the Nation's Comprehensive Community Plan also helped shape the priorities and recommendations in this section.

Existing land use priorities within the 2012 Kitselas Land Use Plan were analyzed to determine status of completion and current relevance and carried over as appropriate.

All priorities and recommendations were reviewed and evaluated by community members during engagement opportunities in April 2019. The majority of priorities and recommendations were supported by members. Minor changes were made based on member feedback.

Land Use Designations:


General Priorities and Recommendations


Housing Priorities and Recommendations


Village Special Management Area Priorities and Recommendations


Commercial Priorities and Recommendations


Tourism Commercial Priorities and Recommendations


Community Heart Priorities and Recommendations


Natural Area Priorities and Recommendations


Culturally Protected Area Priorities and Recommendations


Resource Area Priorities and Recommendations


Light Industrial Priorities and Recommendations


Community Use Priorities and Recommendations

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GENERAL

Description

There are a number of priorities and recommendations that apply to the use and development of land on all Reserves. These should be referred to for any and all proposed land use planning and development initiatives, regardless of where they are occurring on Reserve. There are others that are overarching priorities and recommendations that do not fall under a land use category or specific Reserve.

This section identifies General priorities and recommendations associated with all Reserve lands and those that are overarching in nature.

Priorities

1. Continue to welcome guests to Kitselas Reserves by sharing culture experiences and education related to the land and our heritage and partnering on initiatives of mutual benefit.
2. Ensure that the environmental impacts of potential development are understood and that mitigation measures are implemented to minimize potential impacts.
3. Ensure that any development does not impact the groundwater aquifer and is adequately buffered from residential areas as applicable.
4. Continue to rely on the environmental laws of British Columbia and Canada to establish standards and requirements for addressing environmental impacts.
5. Ensure Members have an opportunity to provide input on proposed developments that may have an impact on the community.
6. Encourage all new buildings incorporate Kitselas culture and values into the design and construction. (cedar siding, totem poles, large post beams at entryways).
7. Encourage Member-driven farming and ranching operations on suitable land on all Kitselas Reserves to support community food security.
8. Continue to engage with the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine on land management, fire protection and other land and resource-related topics.
9. Support the inclusion of alternative energy sources (i.e. solar panels) and or secondary heating sources in new buildings and in the design of new subdivisions.

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Recommendations

1. Create and implement a development approvals process for all development on Reserve lands.
2. Formalize the Lands Committee and Terms of Reference for the group.
3. Develop and adopt a Zoning Law that includes regulations for land use and development that are consistent with land use designations and policies within the Land Use Plan.
4. Develop a 'how to guide' for use of the Land Use Plan and other applicable plans, regulations and laws.
5. Develop a communications protocol for reporting fires on or near Reserve Lands and educating Members on the process.
6. Conduct an inventory and map of all septic systems and fields on Reserve to determine their functionality status.
7. Develop and install signage on all Reserves in English and Smalgyax to inform general public of Reserve limits, street names, building names etc.
8. Finalize the return of the Old Right of Ways from BC to Kitselas.
9. Continue to work with CN Rail to ensure rail transport does not negatively impact Reserve lands and people.
10. Work with Kitsumkalum to secure funding and develop a Land Use Plan for Port Essington Reserve.
11. Develop a comprehensive inventory of all known archeological sites and areas to be protected for cultural purposes on Reserve and identify these areas as 'no development' zones / 'culturally protected areas'. Update the Land Use Plan maps with the results as necessary.
12. Develop an Environmental Management Plan for Kitselas Reserve Lands.
13. Investigate a process to provide on-going, regular patrols of the area to discourage squatters and derelict campers.
14. Develop a nuisance bylaw to deal with odour, noise, litter and unsightly properties.
15. Develop an inventory of existing farm land and potential farm/ranching land for food production on all Reserves.

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Housing Areas

Description

Housing areas are those that are primarily used to house the Nation's population on Reserve. The main housing areas are located on Gitaus (IR 1) and Kulspai (IR 6). This will continue into the future with Gitaus (IR 1) being the focus for future housing due to space available and the presence of community services and amenities within the "Community Heart."

This section identifies priorities and recommendations for Housing areas on Reserve.

Priorities

1. Encourage future off-grid housing in areas where there is a lack of servicing and community amenities on a case by case basis.
2. Develop appropriate, accessible Elders housing in areas close to community facilities for ease of access.
3. Support housing that is affordable, applicable to Members' needs, sustainable and respects the connection Kitselas people have to their environment.
4. Support and encourage home-based businesses.
5. Provide a range of housing for varying family size and dynamics (e.g. mobile homes, modular homes, tiny homes, suites, apartments) but continue to support single-family homes as the primary type of housing as preferred by Members.



Designed by DYS Architects for the Nanaimo Aboriginal Centre and funded by BC Housing, Nanaimo Passive House will provide 25 affordable suites for youth, elders and families of the local aboriginal community in Nanaimo.

The project consists of three blocks of ground oriented suites arranged around an open courtyard, which enables all suites to have cross-ventilation and solar access, while creating protected outdoor space shared by all residents.

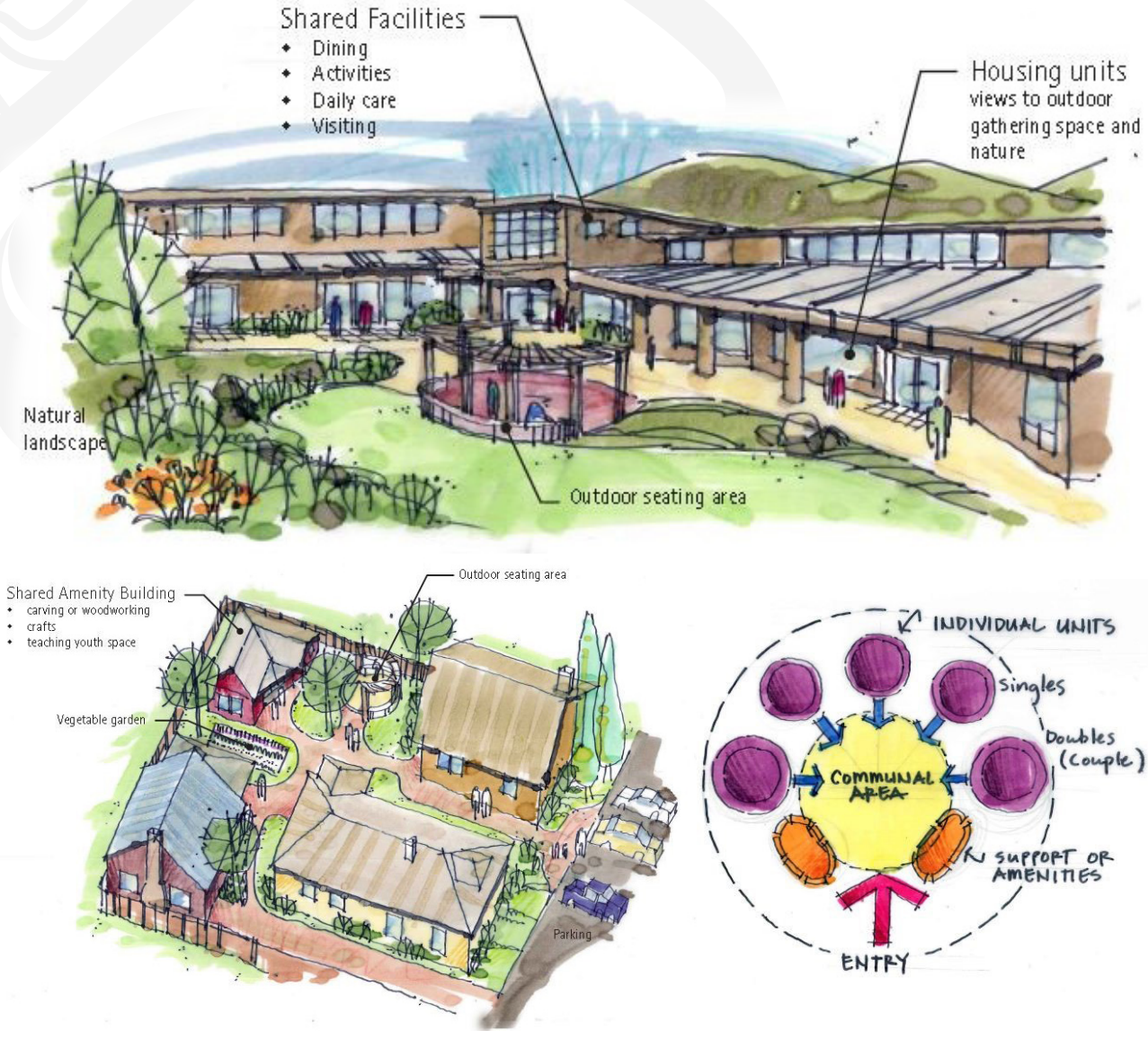
The Nanaimo Aboriginal Centre is a non-profit organization that is committed to provide community based supportive facilities. Their goal for this project is to build a residential development that will highlight the goals and values of the community using the basic principles of Passive House planning and design, incorporating local resources traditionally used by indigenous people.

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Recommendations

1. Investigate funding opportunities to provide speed bumps, sidewalks or pathways, bike paths and racks, covered bus shelters, signage and pedestrian lighting to ensure easier and safer walking and cycling in housing areas.
2. Develop an MOU template for off-grid housing to be approved by Council on a case by case basis.
3. Develop a community housing services handbook for community members to reference.
4. Secure funding for and conduct a Housing Needs Assessment that will cover, at a minimum, types of homes required, upgrades needed to existing homes and home accessibility issues.
5. Develop a home-based business policy or law to define the use and conditions associated with it and process for establishing a home-based business.

Figure 16 Elders' Housing Concepts



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Village Special Management Area

Description

The Village Special Management Area is a special designation that applies to the historic village at Kshish/Endudoon (IR 4). It consists of housing that is generally for seasonal use and not serviced with water or sewer systems. There is one serviced, permanent home here and another currently under construction. Houses here are held by traditional land holders whose families have occupied the land here since the early 1900s. The land owners have expressed an interest in preserving the cultural and historical integrity of this area and discouraging development here other than cabins and gardens on existing family lots. There are some Members that have expressed interest in living in Kshish/Endudoon year round due to the larger lots available, connection to nature and a more traditional lifestyle. The land at Kshish/Endudoon is serviced by BC Hydro.

This section identifies priorities for the Village Special Management Area. No recommendations were identified by the community at this time.

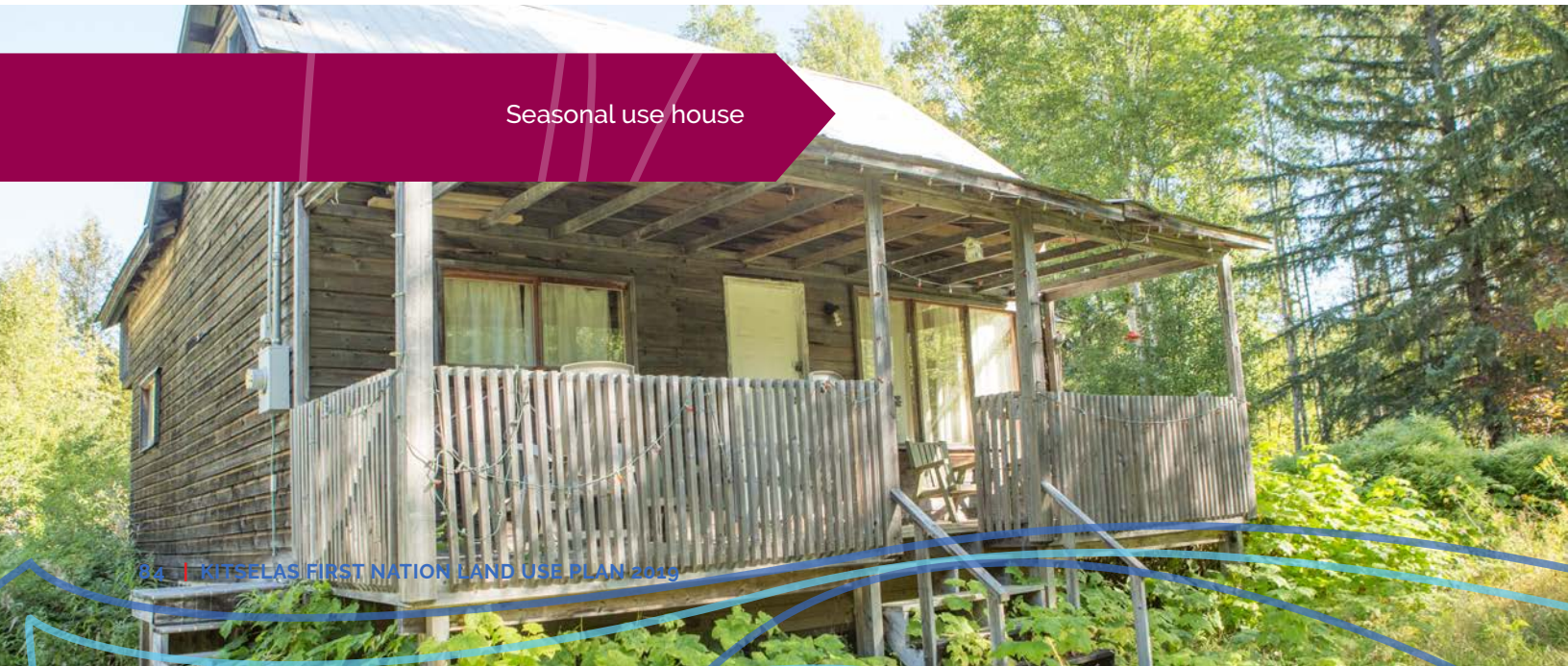
Priorities

1. Houses at Kshish/Endudoon are to generally be for seasonal use and are not serviced with water or sewer systems. Houses are held by traditional land holders, but land may be available for members that wish to live here and are able to provide their own servicing.[1]
2. Preserve the cultural and historical integrity of the Village at Kshish/Endudoon, discouraging future development other than residential and cultural purposes.
3. Prohibit large scale manufacturing and industrial development on Kshish/Endudoon.

Recommendations

(none)

1 Land for other Members is not available until existing ownership has been confirmed. (See Kshish/Endudoon Reserve priorities and recommendations in Part 4)



Seasonal use house

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Commercial Areas

Description

Commercial lands are those for use by small-scale for-profit businesses that generate revenue and/or jobs for Kitselas First Nation. These could be Member-owned small businesses, Band-owned companies or third-party small businesses.

This section identifies priorities and recommendations for commercial areas on Reserve.

Priorities

1. Support and enhance economic development opportunities for Kitselas members by encouraging commercial development
2. Support businesses that cater to the needs of members, visitors and those passing through.
3. Support commercial businesses in areas that are serviced or where servicing is feasible.
4. Require the preparation of a business plan that is reviewed and supported by the member-led Lands Committee prior to approval of any commercial development.

Recommendations

1. Develop a policy for leasing Kitselas Land. The policy development process must include community engagement.
2. Develop marketing materials to promote opportunities for third-party investment (99-year leases) on Kitselas Reserve Lands.
3. Provide information about free small business support to Members interested in pursuing a small or homebased business.

Commercial Development on the Tk'emlups te Secwepemc Reserve in Kamloops, BC owned by Members and committed to hiring indigenous youth.



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Tourism Commercial Areas

Description

Tourism commercial areas are a subset of the 'Commercial' land use category. Lands classified as tourism commercial are recommended for the commercial organization and operation of activities catering to tourists and visitors.

This section identifies priorities and recommendations for tourism commercial areas on Reserve.

Priorities

1. Build and maintain partnerships with neighbouring First Nation governments and others, such as the Regional District, to promote and support tourism opportunities on Reserve.
2. Promote tourism commercial uses that support and educate about Kitselas tradition and culture.

Recommendations

1. Develop a tourist-focused site (i.e. fishing and picnic site) with access to the Skeena in the upper part of Kitselas territory. Consider Ketoneda (IR 7) for this site.



Hand-carved totem poles in the Kitselas Canyon

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Community Heart

Description

The Community Heart is a designated area on Gitaus (IR 1) where Members can come together to access services, recreation, cultural opportunities, amenities and a mix of housing types for different family sizes and situations. The Community Heart includes a mix of land uses and acts as the hub for community activity.

This section identifies priorities and recommendations for the Community Heart.

Priorities

1. Create a Community Heart that provides a mix of amenities and services that promote unity and well-being and improve community health and quality of life.
2. Cluster community uses to create a centralized area where the Administrative Building, Health Centre and Fire Hall will be located. This will promote unity, well-being, and improved health.
3. Ensure there is rental office space for aboriginal service organizations.
4. Ensure land is preserved surrounding the existing water tower for future expansion purposes.
5. Support a variety of uses within the Community Heart including small-scale commercial, housing and community uses.

Recommendations

1. Continue to plan for the development of a community centre on Gitaus.
2. Develop an appropriately-sized Youth Centre at Gitaus as the population grows.



The 'Community Heart' located on Gitaus

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Natural Areas

Description

Natural areas are intended to be preserved as important wildlife habitat, sensitive environmental areas and/or areas Members can use for traditional land use purposes and enjoyment. Development will not be supported in these areas other than that which supports culturally-appropriate activities on a case by case basis.

This section identifies priorities and recommendations for natural areas on Reserve.

Priorities

1. Support the use and enjoyment of natural areas provided the uses do not degrade the ecosystem.
2. Support low impact cultural, traditional, recreational and tourism opportunities in Natural Areas such as culture camps and guided tours.
3. Protect the health of all ecosystems on Reserve including the Skeena River and its tributaries.
4. Protect and enhance the wild salmon stock and habitat.
5. Encourage identification and separation of motorized and non-motorized trails and areas.
6. Protect natural areas by discouraging the development of permanent structures and buildings (excluding culture camp facilities) and limiting access to motorized vehicles.
7. Preserve natural areas for traditional harvesting and clean water.
8. Promote community safety by restricting development in natural hazard areas such as floodplains and steep slopes.

Recommendations

1. Work closely with external partners such as the BC Provincial Government on wildlife management on Kitselas Reserves.
2. Work with the Regional District of Kitimat Stikine on flood plain mapping. Ensure that data is received from the District as available and provide Kitselas data as available.
3. Consider the development of a trail system in natural areas.
4. Develop a culture camp(s) in an area designated for natural use.
5. Identify all old growth areas to be protected with a possible selective harvest for cultural / ceremonial use with support from community members and approval from Chief and Council.

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Culturally Protected Areas

Description

Culturally protected areas are those with historical, cultural and/or archeological importance. These areas are critical to preserving the Nation's culture and traditional way of living. Development will not be supported in these areas other than that which supports culturally-appropriate activities on a case by case basis.

This section identifies priorities and recommendations for culturally protected areas on Reserve.



Old gravestone in the cemetery at Endudoon

Priorities

1. Protect culturally sensitive areas through land use planning, education and awareness.
2. Ensure that the cemeteries are well maintained and documented.
3. Prohibit development within an identified cultural site that will have a negative impact.
4. Preserve areas traditionally used for fishing and gathering.
5. Ensure that there are community facilities in place which will support cultural activities for Kitselas community members.
6. Encourage appropriate low impact land uses in culturally protected areas such as passive recreation and traditional land use practices.

Recommendations

1. Develop and install entry signage at each of the cemeteries.
2. Develop a Cemetery Master Plan and update and adopt policies and procedures for the use of the cemetery, including reviewing how to incorporate more traditional burial and cemetery maintenance requirements.
3. Create a brochure explaining the cemetery process. Make it available online and in print.
4. Identify sites and create space for community culture camps (except on IR #4 at this time) to be primarily used by youth. These will be accessible spaces where community members can learn and practice Kitselas culture.

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Resource Areas

Description

Resources areas are primarily reserved for resource extraction, either at a commercial scale or at the Membership level for sustenance. Areas identified for resource use are intended to balance economic development in natural resource extraction with environmental stewardship.

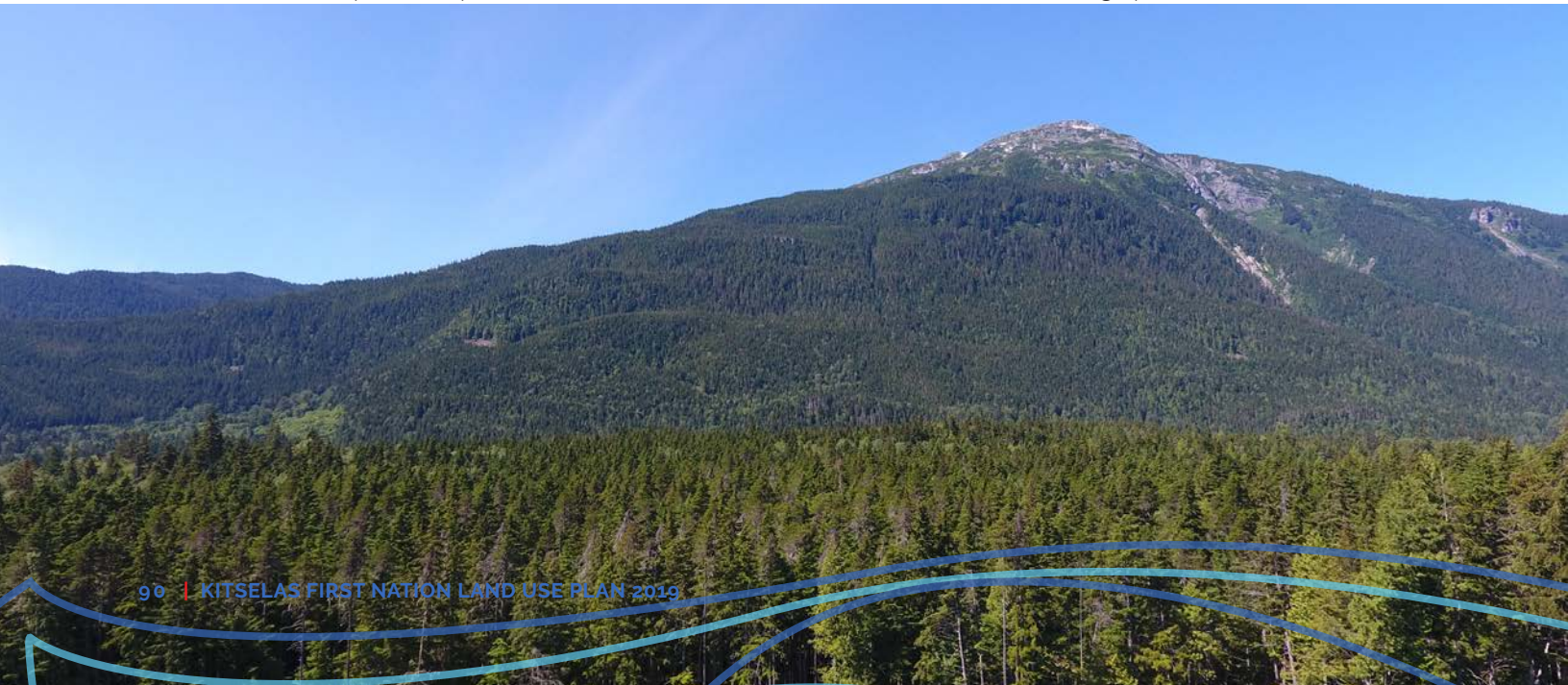
This section identifies priorities and recommendations for resource areas on Reserve.

Priorities

1. Support and enhance economic development opportunities for Kitselas members by encouraging permitted resource extraction activities.
2. Enable Kitselas Members to use resource areas for personal use and cultural and traditional practices such as gathering firewood, medicines and food.
3. Develop resource areas for economic purposes while maintaining environmental stewardship practices.
4. Discourage the over harvesting of trees for personal use.

Recommendations

1. Develop a resource management strategy that will identify what resources can be extracted (logging, mining, gravel), preferred locations for this extraction, and what processes need to be followed before, during and after the extraction activity to ensure that key environmental and cultural values are protected.
2. Consider development of a free permitting process to allow selective harvesting of forest resources for community members (i.e. for heating fuel, etc.) in areas designated for resource use.
3. Evaluate and promote potential sites on the land for Members to access fishing spots.



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Light Industrial

Description

Areas identified as light industrial on the land use maps are primarily reserved for light manufacturing and light processing, community infrastructure and storage of equipment. This land is, in many cases, located adjacent to a major roadway.

This section identifies priorities and recommendations for Light Industrial areas on Reserve.

Priorities

1. Utilize light industrial space for Kitselas needs such as the Public Works Yard, storage of equipment, and gravel extraction.
2. Ensure that there is an adequate minimum vegetated buffer (trees/berms) between light industrial uses and residential uses to reduce visual and/or noise impacts. Larger buffers may be required depending on the industrial use and potential impacts to community Members.
3. Ensure that light industrial uses located near residential areas do not result in obnoxious noises or noxious fumes.

Recommendations

(none)



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Community Use

Description

Community use lands are used for community-owned and operated buildings and facilities, community enjoyment and recreational activities.

This section identifies priorities and recommendations for Community Use areas on Reserve.

Priorities

1. Ensure that servicing and infrastructure is provided to meet the needs of Kitselas as it grows, and population increases.
2. Provide shared, comfortable and safe outdoor space within the residential areas of the community.
3. Ensure that playground equipment is well maintained.
4. Encourage the inclusion of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principles (CPTED) in future development plans.
5. Ensure new playgrounds are in walking distance of existing and future housing areas.

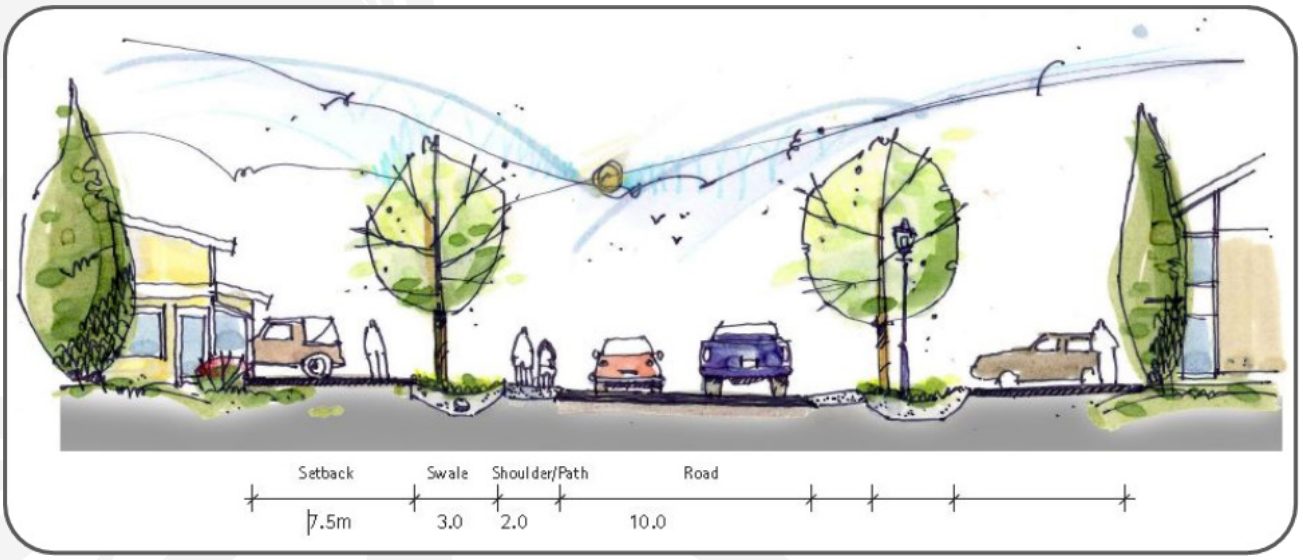
Recommendations

1. Investigate funding opportunities to provide amenities such as benches, shelters/covered areas, gazebos, firepits, pedestrian lighting, picnic tables in existing and future parks and playgrounds.
2. Develop and install interpretive signage at all existing and future parks and recreation areas.
3. Conduct feasibility studies for a new, appropriately-sized youth centre and Elder's centre based on demand.
4. Work with the Aboriginal Youth Mountain Biking Program to develop mountain bike trails.
5. Investigate funding opportunities to provide more recreational infrastructure for youth and families on Reserve.
6. Consider development of a community transportation service to transport Members into Terrace and back for health service or recreational program purposes.
7. Investigate funding opportunities to install covered school bus stops.
8. Investigate funding opportunities to develop a management and maintenance plan for all community spaces such as parks and recreational areas.



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Figure 17 Conceptual Road Cross-Section



Conceptual road cross-section with safe pedestrian space at relatively low cost. This drawing was made to show how the Nation can build future roads. Homes are set back 7.5 metres from the swale and the pedestrian route. The swale is 3.0 metres in width. The swale has layers that enhance drainage of rain and snowmelt. The swales are aesthetically pleasing. With enough room for emergency vehicles, parking, and two-way traffic in this drawing, the pedestrians have their own area on both sides of the street. This design may be revisited from time to time as housing and development is expanded on Gitaus.



Public works storage and the basketball court on Gitaus

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Remnants of an old cabin on Endudoon

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Part 6: Implementation

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Part 6: Implementation

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Implementation Process

Many recommendations have been identified through technical input and extensive public engagement during the 2012 and 2019 Kitselas land use planning processes as well as the first phase of the Nation's CCP.

Implementation of these recommendations should take place over the next 20 years, budget permitting, and will help the Nation achieve its overarching vision and guiding principles for land use on Reserve.

Appendix 3 describes the recommendations and their associated implementation timelines, possible funding sources and the party(ies) responsible for implementing them. A detailed work plan should be developed for each recommendation prior to its implementation.

Priority levels are to be used as a guide. Recommendations will be implemented as resources, staffing and budget are available. Implementation may not always coincide with the priority levels identified in this Plan.

Each recommendation from Parts 4 and 5 of the 2019 Kitselas Land Use Plan has been assigned a priority level depending on the ease of which it can be implemented, its associated cost, as well as the length of time required to implement it. Priority levels are identified as:

L — Low priority (implementation is difficult, costly and lengthy, or, recommendation is not deemed necessary to implement in the short term = 10+ years)

M — Medium priority (implementation can be done with a low level of difficulty, with some financial implications = within 10 years)

H — High priority (implementation can be done with ease, with minimal financial implications, or, recommendation is a high priority given its importance as a fundamental next step in land use planning on Kitselas Reserve Lands = within 5 years)

I — Immediate priority (recommendation to be included in Chief and Council's 2019 Strategic Plan, work plan developed, and implemented within 1 to 2 years)

O — Ongoing priority (recommendation is something that occurs on an ongoing basis – currently and into the future)

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Plan Evaluation and Monitoring

The overarching expected outcome of the Kitselas Land Use Plan is that it be formally adopted and used to guide land use and development on Reserve.

Oversight and implementation of the Land Use Plan will be led by the Kitselas Lands and Resources Department.

The Kitselas Land Use Plan will be revisited periodically as needed to determine if the priorities and recommendations are being met and to make revisions if and when required.

Annual Review

Each year a review of the priorities and recommendations in the Land Use Plan will be conducted by Staff. An annual report on the status of the Plan will be presented to Council and communicated to members. The report will include a list of the recommendations that have been addressed, those that may no longer be applicable and an assessment of the next recommendations to be implemented and their associated resource needs. Any proposed minor and major amendments to the Plan can also be discussed at this time.

Ten Year Review

A ten-year comprehensive review is recommended to review the vision, priorities and recommendations and overall content of the plan to ensure its continued relevancy. This review will include community engagement opportunities to gather member input.

This review also provides an opportunity to make modifications to the Plan in light of emerging issues.

The comprehensive review should take into consideration the following questions, at a minimum:

- What outcomes were achieved?
- What impacts has the Plan had on land use and development in the community?
- To what extent were the intended recommendations of the Plan achieved?
- Do the vision and guiding principles still reflect the community's values?

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Part 7: Appendices

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Part 7: Appendices

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APPENDIX 1: LAND USE PLAN ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

WHO WILL USE THE PLAN?	HOW WILL THEY USE IT?
Kitselas Band Council	Chief and Council are the final decision-makers when it comes to land use and development on Kitselas Reserve Lands. As such, Chief and Council should be familiar with the contents of the Land Use Plan. Reports to Council on proposed development applications submitted by the Lands and Resources Department, or other Departments, will indicate how the proposed application meets, or does not meet the visions, priorities and recommendations of the Land Use Plan. Adhering to the Land Use Plan allows Chief and Council to make more consistent, informed decisions that are aligned with community values. Council will also be responsible for approving any amendments to the Land Use Plan. Having a Land Use Plan in place with a clear implementation plan allows Chief and Council to strategically plan and budget for existing and future land use planning priorities efficiently.
Lands and Resources	The Lands and Resources Department will be responsible for oversight and administration of the Land Use Plan. How land is used now, and in the future must be monitored and reviewed in compliance with the Land Use Plan. All potential development and land use will be reviewed by the Lands and Resources Department for compliance with the Land Use Plan and any other implementation documents such as a Zoning Law, Environmental Management Plan, and Development Approvals Process. For example, if a third party wishes to open a commercial business on Reserve, he/she must make application to the Lands and Resources Department. That application will be reviewed by Lands and Resources Staff in relation to the Land Use Plan and other Kitselas policies, plans and laws. If a Member wishes to cut firewood on Reserve, a permit may be required to ensure long term sustainability of the forest resource. The permitting process is overseen by the Lands and Resources Department.

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WHO WILL USE THE PLAN?	HOW WILL THEY USE IT?
Administration, Communications Officer and Engagement Coordinator	The Nation's Community Engagement Coordinator and Communications Officer will refer to the Land Use Plan and its subsidiary documents for information on when and how to communicate with, and engage community members, on land use and development issues and applications. The Senior Administrator, in cooperation with the Director of Finance and Director of Lands and Resources and other applicable staff, should consult the implementation section of the Land Use Plan to understand upcoming priorities that will require funding. This will ensure annual planning and budgeting for Lands and Resources is effective.
Health and Community Services	Health and Community Services should be familiar with the contents of the Plan including action items within the implementation section that may require their support or involvement. Placement of future land-based health and community services or facilities should be consistent with the Kitselas Land Use Plan. The Plan may also be referenced by Health and Community Services within external funding applications related to social, health and community-oriented grants.
Treaty	As Kitselas moves towards Treaty, the LUP could serve as a community-driven, community-supported guide to inform land use plans and policies for the larger traditional territory.
Housing, Public Works and Infrastructure	Land use planning accommodates future population growth and development by identifying and prioritizing community needs related to housing, utility servicing and infrastructure. The Housing, Public Works and Infrastructure division of Kitselas First Nation should consult the land use plan for guidance on future land needs as a result of population growth, for direction in planning for future housing and infrastructure locations and for priorities related to housing, servicing and infrastructure demands. This division will play a key role in implementation of action items related to housing, utilities and infrastructure. The Plan may also be referenced by Housing and Public Works within external funding applications for housing or infrastructure development. Any development proposed by the Housing, Public Works and Infrastructure division must be informed by the Kitselas Land Use Plan and involve consultation with Lands and Resources Staff.

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WHO WILL USE THE PLAN?	HOW WILL THEY USE IT?
Community Members	Land use planning affects almost every aspect of life. It helps determine how our community is shaped, where homes and businesses should be built, where parks and schools should be located, and where and how other essential services should be provided. Good planning encourages public participation and leads to orderly growth and the efficient provision of services. Community members should learn about the land use plan and what types of land uses are permitted in different areas on Reserve. They should be prepared to speak out if anything is occurring on Reserve that is not aligned with the Land Use Plan. Community members are responsible for participating in the land use planning process and contributing input on proposed changes to the Plan over time. Members are also expected to abide by the priorities within the Land Use Plan and help hold Chief and Council accountable for land use and development decisions on Reserve.
Kitselas-owned (KDC / KFP) and Third Party Companies	Kitselas-owned and third party companies should consult with the Kitselas Land Use Plan before proposing development on Kitselas Reserve Lands. The Plan provides clear direction, helping them plan compatible development in appropriate places, increasing their chances of support by the Nation. As development ideas form into concrete concepts, land use planning maps, visions and priorities within the Plan should be consulted to shape the proposed development.
Use by Others	The Kitselas Land Use Plan is an important policy tool to share with other levels of government as well as external funders. The Plan can be referenced in regional and provincial strategies related to land use and development and used as a tool to reinforce Kitselas values and future goals for Reserve Lands. External funding agencies are more likely to fund projects related to land use if priorities and recommendations are clearly defined within a long range plan. The Kitselas Land Use Plan may enable the Nation to apply for funds from sources that were previously unavailable to them.

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APPENDIX 2: PLANNING PROCESS

1. **Council and Staff Workshop** (September 2016) – Council and staff members were given a presentation reviewing various elements of land use planning. This presentation included a review of existing land use issues and identified potential options for the future.
2. **Background Information Review** (September 2016 – February 2017 and Fall 2018) – background information, including the previous Land Use Plan from 2012 and community input results from the 2012 Plan, was reviewed and incorporated into the updated draft Land Use Plan;
3. **Community newsletter Articles** (October – November 2016) – a series of articles were published in the Gitselasu Weekly community newsletter providing background about land use planning and the process for developing the Land Use Plan for Kitselas.
4. **Community Engagement** (November 2016) – a community survey was distributed to the community seeking feedback on key land use planning issues.
5. **Initial Draft of Plan and Revisions** (January – April 2017) – an initial draft of the Land Use Plan was prepared.
6. **Community Engagement** (May 2017) – the initial draft of the Land Use Plan was reviewed with Elders at a special meeting.
7. **Community Open House** (May 2017) – the initial draft of the Land Use Plan was reviewed with the community at an open house
8. **Reserve Lands Tours** (Summer 2017) – a number of members participated in 'on-the-ground' tours of the Reserves that were facilitated by staff of the Lands and Resources Department.
9. **Comprehensive Community Plan Phase 1 Engagement Sessions** (Winter 2018) – several interactive workshops were hosted to solicit input towards the Nation's first Comprehensive Community Plan. Land and resources was included as one of the focus topics. General community sessions as well as targeted sessions with youth and Elders were held. Sessions were well attended.
10. **Comprehensive Community Plan Phase 1 Survey** (Winter 2018) – a survey was distributed digitally and in hard copy to solicit Member input toward the Nation's first Comprehensive Community Plan. The survey included questions related to land and resources. A total of 81 surveys were completed.
11. **Staff and Lands Committee Workshop** (November 2018) – to reinvigorate the planning process, review Reserve maps and draft priorities and recommendations, determine next steps, get clarity around plan contents and required revisions.
12. **Land Use Plan Postcard** (November 2018) – a promotional postcard was created to communicate the continuation of the land use planning process. It was distributed at the Nation's AGM and also in the Kitselas Connects newsletter.

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13. **Plan Revised and Completed** – (December 2018 – January 2019) the new draft Land Use Plan was created with revised maps, revised priorities and recommendations, new sections and incorporation of key elements from the 2012 Plan. Revisions were based on a comprehensive review of 2012 Plan, community input received to date, Staff feedback and overall enhancements for clarity. An Implementation Plan was also developed and included in this version.
14. **Draft Plan Review by Staff/Management and Lands Committee** – (March 2019) a review of the updated draft was conducted by Kitselas Staff and Management from various departments as well as the Land Committee prior to preparation for community engagement.
15. **Communications for Upcoming Community Engagement on the Draft Plan** – (April 2019) Members were reached through a variety of communications techniques including the Kitselas website, Kitselas Connect, Facebook, Posters and phone calls/emails.
16. **Community Engagement Sessions** – (April 2019) three interactive community engagement sessions and an informational session were held on April 24 and 24 to solicit input on the 2019 Draft Land Use Plan. Sessions included a youth session, two Elders sessions and an 'all community' session.
17. **Survey** – (April 2019) a community survey (digital and hard copy) was launched in early April to gather input from Members on the 2019 Draft Land Use Plan. A total of 39 surveys were completed.
18. **Plan Revisions** – (May 2019) revisions were made to the 2019 Draft Plan based on community input.
19. **Council Review of Draft Plan** – (May 2019)
20. **Create Plan Design** - (May/June 2019)
21. **Council Adoption** - (August 2019)
22. **Community Celebration** - (August 2019)

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APPENDIX 3: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Each recommendation, from Parts 4 and 5 of the 2019 Kitselas Land Use Plan has been assigned a priority level depending on the ease of which it can be implemented, its associated cost as well as the length of time required to implement it. Priority levels are identified as:

L — Low priority (implementation is difficult, costly and lengthy, or, recommendation is not deemed necessary to implement in the short term = 10+ years)

M — Medium priority (implementation can be done with a low level of difficulty, with some financial implications = within 10 years)

H — High priority (implementation can be done with ease, with minimal financial implications, or, recommendation is a high priority given its importance as a fundamental next step in land use planning on Kitselas Reserve Lands = within 5 years)

I — Immediate priority (recommendation to be included in Chief and Council's 2019 Strategic Plan, work plan developed, and implemented within 1 to 2 years) – Highlighted in green within the tables below.

O — Ongoing priority (recommendation is something that occurs on an ongoing basis – currently and into the future)

In addition to priority levels, potential funding sources, partners and the responsible 'lead' department for implementing each recommendation has been identified. Because the Lands and Resources Department is responsible for management and oversight of the Land Use Plan, it will be necessary to engage them on any recommendation that does not identify Lands and Resources as the 'lead' department. Detailed work plans shall be developed for each recommendation prior to its implementation.

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Reserve-Specific Recommendations	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
GITAUS (IR 1)									
1. Review and update the Kitselas Emergency Management Plan for all Reserve Lands.	New Relationship Trust British Columbia Capacity Initiative Rural Dividend Fund	X					Lands and Resources	Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Initial scoping is happening in 2019 with Marc D'Aquino
Notes: The review and update of the Emergency Management Plan should alleviate the need for Chief and Council to do a BCR for evacuation each time there is an emergency.									
2. Undertake a feasibility study for a community sewer system for Gitaus to determine the potential of supporting new and existing development.				X			Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Regional District	Underway for NE sector of Gitaus 2019
Notes: The study will determine the investment needed to replace individual septic systems with a community system to protect the groundwater aquifer. This review would also consider the feasibility of connecting the Kleanza Creek subdivision in the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine into this system.									
3. Secure funding and develop engineered plans to construct a wastewater treatment plant in the NE sector of Gitaus based on the results of the Gitaus Community Sewer Feasibility Study.	First Nation Infrastructure Fund			X			Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Regional District	Feasibility study is underway 2019
Notes: If the study indicates the treatment plan is feasible, this action would follow suit.									

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Reserve-Specific Recommendations	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
4. Consider the development of a small business(es) on commercially-designated land. Careful consideration must be taken to protect the aquifer and all provincial and federal regulations must be met.	N/A		X			X	Economic Development	Lands and Resources, Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	
Notes: This is an ongoing priority but in terms of developing the actual business it is identified as 'low' as it will take time and resources to implement.									
5. Design and develop a new emergency access road into the Reserve to provide an alternative access in cases of emergencies that result in closure of Gitaus Road or a need to evacuate the Reserve due to a natural disaster.	First Nation Infrastructure Fund			X			Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Regional District, Lands & Resources	Pre-planning is underway 2019
Notes:									
6. Develop a management and maintenance plan for the existing soccer field.	British Columbia Capacity Initiative Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities			X			Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Health	
Notes: Within the plan identify future needs such as bleachers/benches, lighting and funding sources.									

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Reserve-Specific Recommendations	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
7. Maintain the community garden and associated infrastructure at Gitaus to help members to grow their own food.	Heart and Stroke Foundation, Real Estate Foundation of BC Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities		X				Health	Community	Greenhouse to be constructed Spring 2019
Notes: e.g. greenhouse, irrigation source. $5,000 is provided from Heart and Stroke per year.									
8. Investigate opportunities to develop a bear-safe compost site that can be used to compost organic waste in the community and can be used to generate soil amendments for gardens. Implement odour-reducing technology.	Heart and Stroke Foundation, Real Estate Foundation of BC Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities				X		Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Lands & Resources, Health	
Notes: Composting will be investigated as part of the greenhouse project.									
9. Further develop the area surrounding the existing basketball court for community enjoyment.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities				X		Health	Lands & Resources, Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	
Notes: Consider adding nets to the soccer field and adding two nets at the basketball court for floor hockey – future plans should include engagement with youth.									
10. Work to have District Lot 113 returned to Kitselas First Nation and added to Reserve.	N/A				X		Treaty	Lands & Resources	
Notes:									

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Reserve-Specific Recommendations	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
11. Consider the development of an urn mausoleum (a building in which ashes are stored) for the Gitaus Cemetery.						X	Health	Lands & Resources	
Notes: This was in the 2012 Land Use Plan									
KITSELAS CANYON (IR 1)									
1. Form a society or Canyon Enhancement Committee to oversee upkeep, operations and maintenance and enhancements of the Canyon.	N/A			X			Chief and Council	Community	
Notes:									
2. Develop a Management and Maintenance Strategy for the Kitselas Canyon.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program Rural Dividend Fund New Relationship Trust			X			The Society (see #1 above)	Lands & Resources, Economic Development, KDC	
Notes: topics to include in the Strategy – fees and charges, general maintenance, roles and responsibilities, daily operations, rules									

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Reserve-Specific Recommendations	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level					Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
		Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low			
3. Update the current plan for the Kitselas Canyon area that outlines potential uses including cultural use and tourism to ensure that the future development of this area meets community goals of protecting Kitselas culture and supporting economic development.	BC Capacity Initiative Fund New Relationship Trust Rural Dividend Fund				X		The Society (see #1 above)	Lands & Resources, Economic Development, KDC	
Notes:									
4. Encourage the Coast Mountain School District to update curriculum to include understanding of Kitselas' historical and current use of land and resources, utilizing the Kitselas Canyon Historic Site as a place of learning.	N/A		X				Education	Coast Mountain School District	
Notes:									
5. Conduct necessary environmental and archaeological assessments, develop plans and construct a boat launch in the canyon for Members. Careful consideration must be given to protecting the existing cultural/ archaeological resources within the Canyon.	Own Source Revenue		X				Council	Lands & Resources	Underway 2019

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Reserve-Specific Recommendations	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
Notes: Ensure necessary environmental and archaeological assessments are completed and reviewed prior to any ground-breaking.									
6. Secure funding for repairs/maintenance to existing structures at the Canyon site.	First Nation Infrastructure Fund			X			Housing, Public Works and Infrastructure		
Notes:									
7. Develop a map of existing trails within the Kitselas Canyon for Members and visitors to better explore the area.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program	X					Economic Development	Wai Wah Environmental	Underway 2019
Notes: The map could be in brochure format and posted on a sign board at the entrance to the canyon. Resources/Field staff are mapping trails on IR 1 already (2019)									
CHIMDIMASH (IR 2 / 2A)									
1. Consider the development of a resource-based tourism destination on IR 2 such as a fishing lodge and hatchery or campground with opportunities for recreational fishing.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program BC Capacity Initiative Fund					X	Economic Development	Lands & Resources	
Notes: These uses to be located within the designated tourism commercial area on IR 2.									
2. Consider formalizing and communicating fishing access for community members off the existing gravel road (off of Highway 16) on IR 2A.	First Nation Infrastructure Fund				X		Lands & Resources	Housing, Public Works and Infrastructure	
Notes:									

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Reserve-Specific Recommendations	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
IKSHENIGWOLK (IR 3)									
1. Provide better, easier access for community members to fish for salmon at Legate Creek.					X		Lands & Resources	Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	
Notes:									
KSHISH/ENDUDOON (IR 4)									
1. Secure funding to work with Kshish/ Endudoon traditional land holders develop a Sector Plan for Kshish/Endudoon that considers land uses that will have a minimal impact to the environment and community members.	BC Capacity Initiative Fund New Relationship Trust Rural Dividend Fund				X		Lands & Resources	Kshish/ Endudoon traditional land holders, Administration	
Notes: (e.g. small-scale agriculture, cultural activities, passive community use). Work with Kshish/Endudoon traditional land holders to develop the Plan for Kshish/Endudoon and determine what land use activities will be permitted.									
2. Continue working with Kshish/ Endudoon traditional land holders on the legal survey of traditional land holdings and documentation of family ownership of parcels in the Kitselas Land Registry. Family ownership will be perfected, recorded, publicly notarized and registered in the Kitselas Land Register.	BC Capacity Initiative Fund				X		Lands & Resources		Underway

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Reserve-Specific Recommendations	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
Notes: Some oral histories of land ownership were completed for Kshish/Endudoon to date.									
3. Consider working with the community to formalize name change of IR 4 from "Kshish" to "Endudoon".	N/A			X			Community Engagement Coordinator	Community	
Notes:									
ZAIMOETZ (IR 5)									
1. Determine the feasibility of developing a campground with minimal infrastructure due to flood plain issues, in the Copper Flats area.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program					X	Economic Development	Lands & Resources	
Notes:									
2. Provide input to the Regional District in their efforts to develop and implement an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for the river.	N/A		X				Lands & Resources	Regional District	Underway (2019)
Notes: The plan should include a restoration strategy and analysis of land loss over time. The Regional District is currently working on this. It will be important to ensure information is shared both ways.									
3. Work with ISC/ CIRNA to identify compensation for loss of land due to erosion issues along the river.	N/A			X			Treaty	Lands & Resources	
Notes: This was underway in the past but never completed.									

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Reserve-Specific Recommendations	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
KULSPAI (IR 6)									
1. Continue to look for opportunities to rent space in the commercial buildings, taking advantage of access along Queensway Drive.	N/A		X				Economic Development		
Notes: This is identified as an ongoing priority of the Economic Development division.									
2. Consider the development of an Elder's Centre and Elder's housing at Kulspai where the existing community hall is located once a new community hall is built at Gitaus.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities First Nation Infrastructure Fund			X			Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Lands & Resources	
Notes: This could be initial research, community engagement, feasibility									
3. Ensure a thorough assessment by a geotechnical engineer has taken place before any development may proceed on Lot 52.	First Nation Infrastructure Fund (structural mitigation)				X		Economic Development	Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure, Lands & Resources, Kitselas Development Corporation	
Notes:									

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Reserve-Specific Recommendations	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
KETONEDA (IR 7)									
1. Consider the development of a culture camp at Ketoneda.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program First Nation Infrastructure Fund Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities					X	Health / Youth Services	Lands & Resources	
Notes: This could initially be in the form of research, community engagement, feasibility									
2. Raise awareness about the location of Ketoneda and its historical use with Kitselas Members.	N/A		X				Community Engagement Coordinator	Education	
Notes: This could be achieved through land tours and articles in the Kitselas newsletter.									
GENERAL									
1. Create and implement a development approvals process for all development on Reserve lands.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program	X					Lands & Resources	All Departments	Funding Secured, project underway - Summer 2019
Notes: Ensure that components of the development approvals process that are related to 'regulations' are incorporated into the Nation's zoning law once this action item it is initiated.									

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
2. Formalize the Lands Committee and Terms of Reference for the group.		X					Lands & Resources		Draft format
Notes: This group consists of Lands and Resources Staff, Economic Development Staff, Council Representation, one youth, one Elder. The draft TOR is complete and must be reviewed and updated to ensure consistency with the Land Use Plan. Then it can go to Council for adoption.									
3. Develop and adopt a Zoning Law that includes regulations for land use and development that are consistent with land use designations and policies within the Land Use Plan.	BC Capacity Initiative Fund ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program Rural Dividend Fund				X		Lands & Resources	All Departments	
Notes: Regulations shall be clear and provide some certainty so people know they can develop within certain parameters. For example, "Permit structures for river-related activities within 50 m of the Skeena River, on the condition that environmental impacts are identified and mitigated to the satisfaction of the Lands Officer and/or any duly designated professionals that provided professional opinions regarding the development." Elements from the Development Approvals Process that are regulatory in nature may need to be incorporated as regulations in the Zoning Law. Draft zoning regulations developed by USL – will need to be reviewed and revised to ensure consistency with the Lands Use Plan.									
4. Develop a 'how to guide' for use of the Land Use Plan and other applicable plans, regulations and laws.	New Relationship Trust Rural Dividend Fund			X			Lands & Resources		
Notes:									
5. Develop a communications protocol for reporting fires on or near Reserve Lands and educating Members on the process.				X			Lands & Resources	Communications	
Notes: Communications regarding the protocol and in terms of reporting wildfires should begin with MFLNRO.									

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
6. Conduct an inventory and map of all septic systems and fields on Reserve to determine their functionality status.	BC Capacity Initiative Fund			X			Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Lands & Resources	
Notes:									
7. Develop and install signage on all Reserves in English and Smalgyax to inform general public of Reserve limits, street names, building names etc.	First Nation Infrastructure Fund			X			Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Lands & Resources	
Notes:									
8. Finalize the return of the old right of ways from BC to Kitselas.	N/A				X		Treaty	Lands & Resources	Underway (2019)
Notes: This is currently being undertaken by Westland Resources.									
9. Continue to work with CN Rail to ensure rail transport does not negatively impact Reserve lands and people.	N/A		X				Lands & Resources		
Notes:									
10. Work with Kitsumkalum to secure funding and develop a Land Use Plan for Port Essington Reserve.	BC Capacity Initiative Fund Real Estate Foundation BC Rural Dividend Fund New Relationship Trust				X		Lands & Resources	Kitsumkalum First Nation	

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
Notes:									
11. Develop a comprehensive inventory of all known archeological sites and areas to be protected for cultural purposes on Reserve and identify these areas as 'no development' zones / 'culturally protected areas'.	BC Capacity Initiative Fund				X		Lands & Resources	Archaeological Branch, Provincial Government	
Notes: Update the Land Use Plan maps with the results as necessary.									
12. Develop an Environmental Management Plan for Kitselas Reserve Lands.	BC Capacity Fund Real Estate Foundation Rural Dividend Fund	X					Lands & Resources		Underway (2019)

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)

Notes: Refer to the "Guide to Preparing Environmental Management Plans for Operational First Nations". The Plan may cover, at a minimum:

- Important environmental issues
- Engagement with community to address environmental issues
- A vision of desired future environmental conditions with goals and objectives for environmental management
- Specific policies and actions to respond to environmental issues
- Determination of laws that will be needed
- A schedule and strategy for future actions
- Implementation Plan
- Expression of Kitselas' rights and governance authority over its lands and communication of this authority to other governments, businesses and institutions

Specific topics in the Plan should include, but may not be limited to:

- Air quality
- Groundwater protection and water management
- Environmental emergencies
- Fuel use and storage
- Sewage treatment and disposal
- Solid waste management
- Land development and environmental assessment
- Fish and fish habitat protection
- Protection of valued and at-risk species
- Land contamination
- Community quality and health
- Cultural resource protection
- Soil and fill Management

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
13. Investigate a process to provide on-going, regular patrols of the area to discourage squatters and derelict campers.	N/A			X			Lands & Resources		
Notes:									
14. Develop a nuisance bylaw to deal with odour, noise, litter and unsightly properties.						X	Lands & Resources		
Notes:									
15. Develop an inventory of existing farm land and potential farm/ ranching land for food production on all Reserves.	Investment Agriculture Foundation BC Capacity Fund				X		Lands & Resources	Community, Ministry of Agriculture	
Notes:									
HOUSING AREAS									
1. Investigate funding opportunities to provide speed bumps, sidewalks or pathways, bike paths and racks, covered bus shelters, signage and pedestrian lighting to ensure easier and safer walking and cycling in housing areas.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities		X				Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Lands & Resources, Senior Manager	
Notes:									

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
2. Develop an MOU template for off-grid housing on a case by case basis.	N/A	X					Lands & Resources	Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	
Notes: Require review of requested off-grid home by Lands and Resources Staff and approval by Council, plus an agreement/ MOU that no servicing will be provided, and individual is responsible for ensuring potable water, proper waste disposal etc. Proof of adequate water and waste disposal system must be provided by the application and approved by Staff.									
3. Develop a community housing services handbook for community members to reference.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities			X			Communications	All Departments	
Notes: This handbook would identify contacts for key service providers related to land management.									
4. Secure funding for and conduct a Housing Needs Assessment that will cover, at a minimum, types of homes required, upgrades needed to existing homes and home accessibility issues.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities				X		Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Lands & Resources	
Notes:									
5. Develop a home-based business policy or law to define the use and conditions associated with it and process for establishing a home-based business.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program				X		Lands & Resources	Economic Development, City of Terrace	
Notes: Prohibit the establishment of home-based businesses such as sawmills and mechanics shops. Ensure that home-based businesses are clearly a secondary use to the primary residential use of the property.									

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
COMMERCIAL AREAS									
1. Develop a policy for leasing Kitselas Land. The policy development process must include community engagement.				X			Lands & Resources	Economic Development, Community	
Notes:									
2. Develop marketing materials to promote opportunities for third-party investment (99-year leases) on Kitselas Reserve Lands.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program				X		Economic Development	Employment & Training, Lands & Resources, Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	
Notes: Materials should cover land available, types of opportunities supported/desired by Kitselas etc.									
3. Provide information about free small business support to Members interested in pursuing a small or homebased business.	N/A			X			All Departments		
Notes: (e.g. TRICORP and Community Futures 16/37)									

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
TOURISM COMMERCIAL AREAS									
1. Develop a tourist-focused site (i.e. fishing and picnic site) with access to the Skeena in the upper part of Kitselas territory. Consider Ketoneda (IR 7) for this site.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program				X		Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Economic Development, Lands & Resources	
Notes:									
COMMUNITY HEART									
1. Continue to plan for the development of a community centre on Gitaus.	OSR ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities First Nation Infrastructure Fund			X			Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Lands & Resources	Underway (2019)
Notes: Consider uses such as a full gymnasium and facilities for feasts, indoor play area, café/cafeteria									
2. Develop an appropriately-sized Youth Centre at Gitaus as the population grows.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities First Nation Infrastructure Fund				X		Health	Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure, Lands & Resources	

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
Notes: Gather input from youth as to their wants and needs prior to the design stage. This centre would replace the existing space allocated for youth on Gitaus that is now too small.									
NATURAL AREAS									
1. Work closely with external partners such as the Provincial Government on wildlife management on Kitselas Reserves.	N/A		X				Lands & Resources	Communications	
Notes: e.g. bear issues and habitat, fish stock and habitat, wildlife corridors etc.)									
2. Work with the Regional District of Kitimat Stikine on flood plain mapping. Ensure that data is received from the District as available and provide Kitselas data as available.	N/A	X					Lands & Resources	Regional District	Underway (2019)
Notes:									
3. Consider the development of a trail system in natural areas.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program First Nation Infrastructure Fund Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities					X	Lands & Resources and Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Health	
Notes: These would be low impact trails such as walking trails for families.									

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
4. Develop a culture camp(s) in an area designated for natural use.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program First Nation Infrastructure Fund Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities				X		Health	Lands & Resources	
Notes: Consider the develop of a culture camp in a natural area or culturally protected area									
5. Identify all old growth areas to be protected with a possible selective harvest for cultural / ceremonial use with support from community and approval from Chief and Council.	BC Capacity Initiative Fund		X				Lands & Resources	Community	
Notes:									
CULTURALLY PROTECTED AREAS									
1. Develop and install entry signage at each of the cemeteries.	First Nation Infrastructure Fund				X		Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Lands & Resources	
Notes:									

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
2. Develop a Cemetery Master Plan and update and adopt policies and procedures for the use of the cemetery, including reviewing how to incorporate more traditional burial and cemetery maintenance techniques.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities BC Capacity Initiative Fund				X		Lands & Resources	Social Development, Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure Health	
Notes: Ensure that members are educated about the process for accessing a cemetery plot and the process for using the cemetery when the need arises.									
3. Create a brochure explaining the cemetery process. Make it available online and in print.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities			X			Lands & Resources	Social Development, Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure, Communications	
Notes:									
4. Identify sites and create space for community culture camps (except on IR 4) to be primarily used by youth.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program First Nation Infrastructure Fund Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities					X	Health	Lands & Resources	
Notes: These will be accessible spaces where community members can learn and practice Kitselas culture. Culturally protected areas and Natural areas have both been identified as possible sites for culture camps									

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
RESOURCE AREAS									
1. Develop a resource management strategy that will identify what resources can be extracted (logging, mining, gravel), preferred locations for this extraction, and what processes need to be followed before, during and after the extraction activity to ensure that key environmental and cultural values are protected.	ISC Lands and Economic Development Services Program BC Capacity Initiative Fund Rural Dividend Fund				X		Lands & Resources		
Notes: There is a feasibility study for gravel extraction on IR 5. The strategy should speak to community member engagement – how and when required.									
2. Evaluate and promote potential sites on the land for Members to access fishing spots.	N/A				X		Lands & Resources	Community	
Notes:									

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
COMMUNITY USE AREAS									
1. Investigate funding opportunities to provide amenities such as benches, shelters/covered areas, gazebos, firepits, pedestrian lighting, picnic tables in existing and future parks and playgrounds.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities First Nation Infrastructure Fund TD Green Streets					X	Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Lands & Resources	
Notes:									
2. Develop and install interpretive signage at all existing and future parks and recreation areas.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities				X		Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Lands & Resources, Education	
Notes:									
3. Conduct feasibility studies for a new, appropriately-sized youth centre and Elder's centre based on demand.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities Rural Dividend Fund BC Capacity Initiative			X			Administration	Health, Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure, Lands & Resources	
Notes:									
4. Work with the Aboriginal Youth Mountain Biking Program to develop mountain bike trails.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities First Nation Infrastructure Fund				X		Health	Lands & Resources, Aboriginal Youth Mountain Biking Program	

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Recommendations by Land Use Category	Potential External Funding Note: some of the recommendations may also be funded through OSR	Priority Level: Immediate	Ongoing	High	Medium	Low	Department Lead	Potential Partners / Support	Status (annual reporting)
Notes:									
5. Investigate funding opportunities to provide more recreational infrastructure for youth and families on Reserve.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities First Nation Infrastructure Fund		X				Health	Lands & Resources, Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	
Notes: This is an ongoing priority of the Health Department. Consider swings, outdoor grill, updates to Gitaus playground, playground on Kulspai									
6. Consider development of a community transportation service to transport Members into Terrace and back for health service or recreational program purposes.				X			Health	Social Development	
Notes: This action is a research initiative to be completed internally. If it is deemed successful, a subsequent action in the future would be to work toward implementing the system.									
7. Investigate funding opportunities to install covered school bus stops.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities First Nation Infrastructure Fund			X			Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	Education, Lands & Resources	
Notes:									
8. Investigate funding opportunities to develop a management and maintenance plan for all community spaces such as parks and recreational areas.	Plan H Health and Wellness Grants for Indigenous Communities BC Capacity Initiative Fund				X		Health	Housing, Public Works & Infrastructure	
Notes:									